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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 223— BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Sept	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16.385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11 086
4th Oct.	DONGOLA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,272
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,627
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15.993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20.837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,315
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
28th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,903
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,402
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONOOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,08
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 68 & £ 62	£ 60 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
25th Sept	MULBERA ..	8,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec. 1925.	MARGHA ..	8,258
9th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
30th ,,	MANORA ..	7,888
20th Feb	MORVADA ..	8,193
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DUMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MOOLTANA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec. 1925	SICILIA ..	6,819	MOLDAVIA.
6th Janu	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLTAN.
3rd Febr	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Sept ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar. 10-4 a.m.
22nd ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar. 9-45 a.m.
24th ,, ..	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports. 9-4 a.m.
2 th ,, .. 1st Oct.	VASNA .. KAROA	Busreh via. Karachi. East & S Africa.

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BRANCHES:

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Baghdad		Hilah
Bahrein		Karachi
Basrah		Madras
Bombay		Mosul
Calcutta		

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000 000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

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L. F. TUCKER.
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Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

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2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

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(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 77,500,000

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Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Honkow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
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Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
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Capital called up	35,50,000
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Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Rajpur
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In all the principal towns throughout India.

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The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge

FIXED DEPOSITS.
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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
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Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Bundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
All banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50.00.000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 ...	30.17,785
Reserve Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

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Amritsar City	Hyderanad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
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Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar Cantt.
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
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D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
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Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
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CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted
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BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
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CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for your self by addressing

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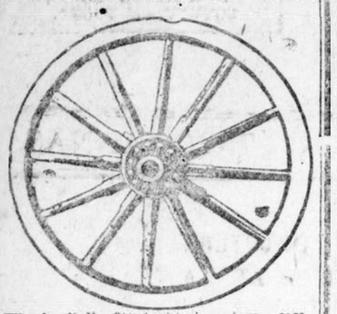
ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT. DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft dia. fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50. per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay. Steel body carts out of stock.
TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.
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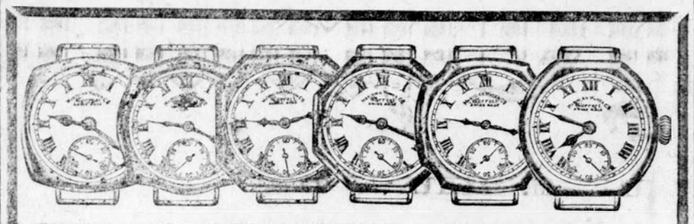

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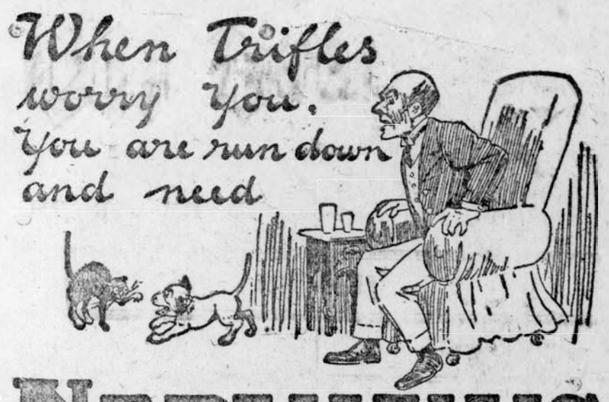
BOMBAY. Post Box 350.



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whose accounting experience extend sover 25 years at
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INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.
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INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1.6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
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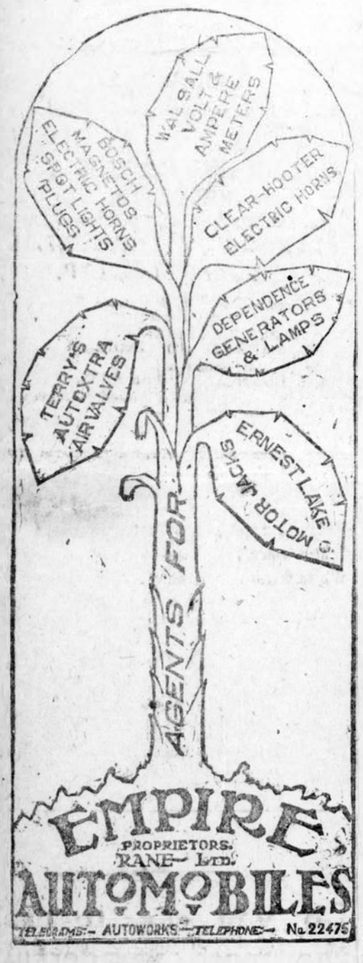

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3 oct. double reeds can be used both as a table and a box harmonium Rs. 70.

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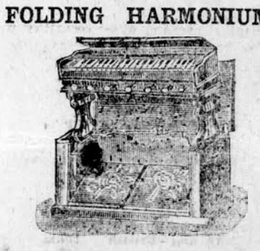

No. 203
3½ oct. illustration as in No 202 Rs. 160.

Special Sales List on Application.

Rs. 10 advance with order.

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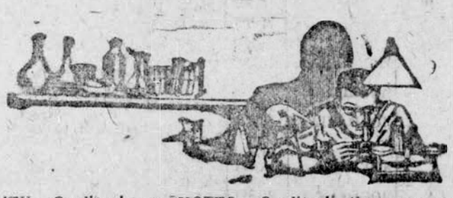
Packing free upto 30th Sept. 1924.

Reliable Preparations of Powell's Laboratories.



QUALITY: Quality is our MOTTO. Quality is the cream of milk of HUMAN KINDNESS essence of human service.

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOUND: For clergymen, students, professional and Business men and all Brain workers.

It is a brain tonic, strengths the appetite supplies Physical strength.
Powell's Syrup Hypophosphites Compound contains in an active and palatable form the Hypophosphate of Soda, Lime, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnia.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP: This syrup is made from the best chemicals according to Dr. Easton's Formula.

It is a capital remedy and known throughout the world as a specific for General Debility, Mental and Physical Pressure of weakness.

CHEMICAL FOOD.

CHEMICAL FOOD: (Syrup of Phosphates of Iron, Lime Potash and Soda.)
This preparation is largely prescribed for children; It is a valuable Tonic, pleasant to the taste, enriches the blood thus assisting in the formation of bones and muscles.
Guaranteed to be prepared from the Purest Drugs only, and in strict accordance with the formula of the British Pharmacopœia.
Powell's Standard Preparations can be had at all Well-known Chemists and Stores.

N. POWELL & Co.
Manufacturing Chemists,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LON ON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"LATEST INVENTION"
ELECTRIC HEATERS AND CIGAR LIGHTERS
Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
Light your Cigarette in a Second.
SAFE, RELIABLE AND NO TROUBLE.
America-India Export & Import Co.,
Lohar Chaul, BOMBAY.

FREE A FREE
Medical Book of 116 Pages.
IT IS A TUTOR FOR YOUTH
77 (A), Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
The Ideal Cooker for the House: Apply for free catalogue —
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
No. B. 61, P.O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum
Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co., Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stables

"B.C.P.W." ASVAN — Best Nervine Tonic.
AND
"B.C.P.W." PYREX — Malaria Specific.
Manufactured by
THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. Ray)
Can now be had at REDUCED PRICES from : —
THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Grant Road, BOMBAY.
Branch :—
Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.
PHONE No. 40784.

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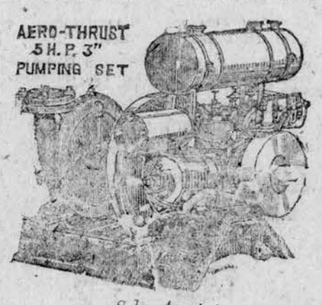

Sole Agents:
S. NAVALKAR & SONS.
Agricultural Merchants, and Importers
Bombay 2; & Poona.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

Art Is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, BOMBAY,)
Have elevated their Tailoring to anArt.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra
D. B. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Overseas service, good remuneration and terms. Apply personally with testimonials to Dr. R. D. MODY 395, Abdul Rehman Street, Pydhowni.
A R69

WANTED—A LADY TYPIST—Salary Rs. 60—80 per month. Apply to UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORATION, Heera House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
A R79

WANTED.—Middle-aged MOHAMEDAN GRADUATE or one having good experience in educational line to manage and conduct a school near Bombay. Apply Box No. 497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R80

WANTED—A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for Dharampur State. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to S. A. DESAI, Chief Medical Officer, DHARAMPUR STATE.
A 20684

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT knowing Local Fund Accounts. Salary Rs. 100—5—125; none but experienced men need apply with testimonials to the PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri.
A20706

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PARSI LADY GRADUATE, trained teacher for Navsari. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to SECRETARY, NAVAJBAI TATA ZOROASTRIAN SCHOOL, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort.
A R67

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our saleable Nutcrackers and other beautimetal-wares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4 Jamnagar (Kathiawar.)
A R77

MUSICIANS WANTED—For the Mounted Band of His Highness The Maharaja of Mysore's Body Guards, Seven 1st 2 Cornets; Two French or Saxhorns; One Baritone; One Euphonium; One Tenor, and One Bass (Valve) Trombone and One Circular Bass. Only capable men stating their age and qualifications need apply for further particulars to THE COMMANDANT, H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S BODY GUARDS, MYSORE.
A 20586

SALARY Rs. 100—260 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days by post. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. RAWALPINDI.
A 8

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two experienced SURVEYORS on a salary of Rs. 75 p.m. plus Rs. 15 C.A., on temporary establishment in Ahmedabad Branch Office of the Consulting Surveyor to Government. Only those who have passed the Subordinate's examination of the College of Engineering, Poona or any other recognized College of Engineering and have had sufficient experience of surveying with chain and theodolite, levelling and taking out quantities for estimating need apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 25th instant. (Sd.) G. B. SOPARKAR, L.C.E., Dy. Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt., Sakar Bazar, Ahmedabad, 6th Sept. 1924.
A R20627

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SERVICE as Clerk, Typist, Reader, Translator by energetic Hindu youth; desires joining immediately; P moderate. Apply Box No. 494, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R70

ENERGETIC YOUNG GUJARATI: EXCEPTIONAL all round abilities, thorough knowledge of Accounts, Typing Correspondence and Office work. Can manage tactfully property, household and charitable affairs. Best testimonials. Write Box No. 493, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R66

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Fort Corner of Cawasji Patel Street in Lakhani Building, also in Lakhani Terrace, near Hongkong Bank, Rooms for offices and residences.
C R75

TO LET—Decent RESIDENTIAL FLATS at FORJETT STREET and SUSSEX ROAD and a big Office Room in Fort. Apply personally to the Receiver, High Court, Esplanade Road, Fort.
C R60

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R52

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R10958

TO LET—Fort, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, next to Duke and Sons, in Lakhani Mansion, very large GODOWNS and PREMISES, suitable for printing presses also rooms for residence. Modern Convenience.
C R76

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

FLAT ground floor in Ebrahim Villa, corner Souter and Motlibai Streets, Byculla, Drawing, Dining, 4 Bed rooms, etc. Rent Rs. 135, also garage. Apply ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, LTD., Badri Buildings, opposite Crawford Market.
C R89

TO LET on monthly tenancy basis the masonry built building formerly known as the New Prince of Wales Press Co.'s Press Factory at Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba; suitable for a Motor Workshop or Garage or Iron Foundry or Stables. For rent and further particulars please apply to Messrs. FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO. LTD., Factory Department, Forbes Building, Home Street, Bombay.
C 20634

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Large WOODEN and GLASS PARTITIONS, suitable for Banks or large Offices. Apply to the LIQUIDATORS; ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD., 17/19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
N R54

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

PROPERTIES newly built, ready for sale and mortgage. Bonafide purchasers and mortgagees only, should immediately apply Post Office Box 997, Bombay.
G R74

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop,

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One DIESEL OIL ENGINE, 270 H.P., in first class condition, good as new, complete with double air compressor, etc. Also one HYDRAULIC COTTON BALING PRESS by Henry Berry, Leeds, complete with pumps, etc. Delivery can be given at Bombay or Calcutta. For further particulars apply P. O. Box No. 369, Bombay.
K20694

FOR SALE—Good Second-Hand 5 BEARINGS SINGLE ROLLER GINS of Platt Bros., complete and one Single Kappas opener of Platt Bros. Write to Post Box No. 3150, Bombay.
K R61

FINANCIAL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LOAN of Rs. 4,000 by an Import and Contract Firm. Good interest paid. Security given, if required. Apply Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R78

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

TOUR TO KASHMIR—A tour in Motor Lorry from Bombay to the "HAPPY VALLEY OF KASHMIR" is to be undertaken, those desirous of joining will please communicate, Box No. 491, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R55

FOR SALE—BABY TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE 3½ H.P. In good condition Price Rs. 850, nearest offer considered. MEHTABSINGH SUTHALIA, (Via Biaora) Central India.
JA R73

FOR RELIABLE SECOND-HAND CARS that have been Overhauled and Repainted, call and see us. We always have a good selection at bargain prices. FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA 20091

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—All to buy the MYSTERIES OF NATURE. The book gives all round happiness. Apply for full particulars to DURJODHAN'S HERBAL HOME, P.O. Box No. 11416, CALCUTTA (B).
L

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New, Improved Model ...	207
Corona No. 3, Rs. 110, 115, 140, 150	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 8, 2 Colours	75
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Hammond Multiplex	150
Monarch, Rs. 110, Mercedes, German ...	190
Oliver 3, 75, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 190, 9	225
Underwood 5, 150, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8, 150	225
Yost 20, Rs. 100, 125, All New Types	175
Remington 10, Rs. 135, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 10, Brief, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 11, Rs. 175, 225, 10, Policy ...	250
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible	200
Brand New Yost No. 20, Latest, Any size	225
Remington Portable with Case, New	234

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
T S

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITER CORONA No. 3 Rs. 110
Remington 7, Rs. 65, Monarch Rs. 95
Oliver 3, Rs. 65. 5, 105, 9, ... Rs. 145
Underwood 3, 125, Hammond Multiplex ..... Rs. 125
Yost 15, Rs. 75, 20, Rs. 85 Brief ... Rs. 95
Remington Visible 10 and 11, 125 ... Rs. 135
Remington No. 9 Gujarati ..... Rs. 145
Remington 10 Factory Rebuilt as new.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, (opp. Messrs. Cox & Co.) Fort, Bombay.
T

FOR SALE—As a closing concern: The Stock of Fire-bricks, fireclay, French Chalk, Ginning oil, Clay Pipes, etc., are FOR SALE. Write to F. EBRAHIM & CO., Jumma Musjid, AHMEDABAD.
T R49

WANTED—The NAMES and ADDRESSES of Bombay Wholesale Dealers in Children's Toys. Please reply in first instance to Box No. 495, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R71

DO YOU REQUIRE KASHMIR PURE WOOL TWEED? Very attractive designs very cheap, and very durable. Write for samples to CANAUD AND CO., Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R42

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA PRODUCTS.

1200 Chemists and Provision Merchants of Bombay and Suburbs sell PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE, CASTOR OIL, HAIR OIL, PAIN BALM and VINEGAR.

PLANTA DRUG MFG., CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T S

DWARKA

"TEMPLE" BRAND.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Apply for further particulars and booklet to:—

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement colum

NOTICE

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Only Indians *who are residents of the Bombay Presidency* and possess the following qualifications need apply:—

Age.—Between 22 and 25 years.

(N.B.—In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce *in original at the time of selection* (1) Extract of Municipal or village register of births, or a Memo from the Municipal Officer or the Mamlatdar of the Taluka that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births, (2) horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers, and (5) any other evidence.)

EDUCATION.—At least School Leaving Examination.

A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarati is essential.

HEIGHT.—Not less than 5 ft. 5 inches.

Chest measurement.—Not less than 33" (deflated.)

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. Selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months in the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 5th January, 1925. During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School, they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus free quarters, free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per month, and clothing allowance Rs. 10 per month. On expiry of the probationary period they will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

4. Before admission into the School selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as police officers; they must be vaccinated or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

5. Intending applicants should forward their applications with a specimen of their handwriting, and copies of certificates and testimonials to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the 10th November, 1924.

D. HEALY,
Offg: Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 16th Sept. 1924.
20693

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

6 % DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 160 LAKHS,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER-SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

REPAYABLE ON 1ST DECEMBER, 1954.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above loan.

2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, daily from Monday, September 22nd, up to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1924. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent. Debenture Loan of 160 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 21st October, 1924.

8. In the event of the Loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds or War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds, War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—

From the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1924, on 1st December, 1924, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8 per cent. to recognized brokers on tenders received on forms bearing their stamps in cases where tenders so received are accepted.

H. E. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th September, 1924.

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 160 LAKHS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

To
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/We, the undersigned, hereby apply for .....Debentures* aggregating Rs. .....of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 15th September, 1924, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith† .....being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment, in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 21st October, 1924.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs. §.....per cent.

Signature.....
Address.....
Date September, 1924.

*Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct.

†Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

Number of Pieces.	Value of each, Rs.	Total Value, Rs.
Total..		Total..

20673

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Baroda State.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sayaji Ganj Baroda on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, 1924, at 4 p.m. to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance sheet and the Profit and Loss account for the period ending 31st December 1923.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Murarji Anandji Tana and Nagindas Tribhowandas Master who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hiralal Motilal Shah as an additional Director.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th day of September, 1924, to 27th day of September, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasures and Agents.
Baroda, 31st August, 1924.
20615

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in Baroda State.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sayaji Ganj, Baroda, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, of passing with or without modifications the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:—

(1) That the minimum number of Directors fixed under Articles of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby reduced from six to four and that the Article 114 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended and altered as under by substituting therein "FOUR" for "SIX" after the words "the number of Directors shall not be less than", so that the first sentence of the said Article as thus amended and altered shall be as under:—

"Unless otherwise determined by a General Meeting the number of Directors shall not be less than four nor more than twelve including the Ex-Officio and Debenture Directors."

(2) That the Article 117 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby amended and altered by the addition of the words "Debenture Director" after the words "EX-OFFICIO DIRECTOR" therein and by the substitution of the words "Rupees two thousand and five hundred" for the words "Rupees five thousand" after the words "of a nominal value of", so that the said Article as thus amended and altered will be as follows, that is to say:—

"That the qualification of a Director (other than Ex-Officio Director or Debenture Director) shall be his holding in his own name and right fifty shares in the Company of a nominal value of Rupees twenty-five hundred and the remuneration of a Director including the Ex-Officio Director and Debenture Director shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 60 as the Board of Directors may from time to time fix for every Meeting attended by him. A Director including Ex-Officio and Debenture Director shall be entitled to be paid his First Class Railway fare.

And a further Notice is hereby also given that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company aforesaid on SATURDAY, the 11th day of October, 1924, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings of the abovementioned Meeting and, if thought fit, of confirming the abovementioned Extraordinary Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

By Order of the Board,
N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Sayaji Ganj,
Baroda, 31st August, 1924.
20692

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay for the appointment of a Municipal Auditor under Section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. The appointment will be for the official year ending 31st March, 1925, but will be renewable annually at the pleasure of the Corporation. The maximum remuneration payable is Rs. 7,500 per annum. Persons already in Municipal Service are not debarred from applying.

Applicants are requested to state age, experience and present employment, if any, and to send *copies only* of certificates with their applications which should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th September, 1924.

A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, 15th September, 1924.
20669

WESTON
Electrical Measuring INSTRUMENTS
Sole Agents for
INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON:
M. S. VERNAL & [illegible]
5, Council House [illegible]
P. O. Box 2320.
Telegrams

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B, & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE

REDUCTION IN INTERMEDIATE CLASS FARES OVER THE BROAD-GAUGE SECTION.

ON and from the 15th October, 1924, the basis of charge for Intermediate class by the following trains will be reduced from 7½ to 6 pies, per mile:—

5 DOWN and 10 UP
Kathiawar Express trains.
Between Colaba and Viramgam.

F. J. H. SIEVWRIGHT,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th September, 1924.
20685

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE

REDUCTION IN 1ST AND 2ND CLASS FARES.

ON and from 1st October, 1924, First and Second Class single journey tickets will be issued over the Company's System at the following reduced fares:—

	FIRST CLASS. Pies per mile.
First 300 miles	24
Any additional distance	18
	SECOND CLASS. Pies per mile.
First 300 miles	12
Any additional distance	9

F. J. H. SIEVWRIGHT.
Ag: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th September, 1924.
20627

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL ELECTION of the Managing Committee of Vile Parle Congress Committee will take place on 28th instant at National School Buildings. The nomination papers should be sent in by the candidates to the SECRETARY, on or before 21st instant (6 p.m.)

Attention of all the voters as well as candidates is drawn to the resolutions passed at the A. I. C. C. Meeting at Ahmedabad.

MARKANDRAI B. MEHTA,
Secretary.
20695

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2685 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 1st day of August, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, Order V Rules 1, 5, 7, and 8 and Order VIII, Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM AND BRASS WORKS LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and having its registered office at Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

YESHWANT GANESH NANDKARNI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Wadia Street, without the Fort of Bombay ... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray for judgment against the Defendant for Rs. 4,459-15-9 with further interest on Rs. 3,515-4-0 at the rate of 9 per cent. from the 29th day of July, 1923, till judgment costs and interest on Judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 30th day of September, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other persons able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence: and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag: Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 20th day of August, 1924.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 20th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20709

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2672 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 31st day of July, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, Order V Rules 1, 5, 7, & 8 & Order VIII, Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM AND BRASS WORKS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1913, and having its registered office at Thakurdwar without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SULLEMAN OOSMAN JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 303, Chowpatty, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray for judgment against the defendant for Rs. 4,053/2/3 with further interest on Rs. 3,194/11/2 at the rate of 9 per cent. from the 29th day of July, 1924, till judgment costs and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 30th day of September, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 20th day of August, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 20th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. MULLA and MULLA.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20711

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL, CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2666 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 31st day of July, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, Order V Rules 1, 5, 7, & 8 & Order VIII, Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM AND BRASS WORKS LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1913, and having its registered office at Thakurdwar without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GULLAMHUSEIN KASSAMBHAI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khoja Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the above named Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray for judgment against the defendant for Rs. 11,920/8/0 with interest on Rs. 9,391/6/6 at the rate of 9 per cent. from the 29th day of July, 1924, till judgment costs and interests on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 30th day of September, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time **in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this** Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed **for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce** all your witnesses on that day, and you are **hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined** in your absence; and you will bring **with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.**

WITNESS Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 20th day of August, 1924.

Seal of the High Court

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 20th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. MULLA and MULLA.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20710

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3741 of 1923.

GOPALDAS TRICUMJI & Anr. ... Plaintiffs.
V/s
K. M SATIN ..... Defendant.
TO
K. M. SATIN,
The Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit is POSTPONED from the 16th day of September, 1924, to 30th day of September, 1924.

Messrs. SHAH AND CHINUBHAI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20712

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MATHURADAS KHIMJI of Bombay Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undersigned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages dwelling house or vakhars standing thereon, situate at Islampura Street, on the West side of Sindhi Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 266.6/7 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2228, 2228, New Nos. 9310 and 9311, Old Survey Nos. 559 and 559 and New Survey No. 5229 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay, under C. Ward No. 6658 and street Nos. 10/12 Sindhi Lane and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Abdul Kader, on or towards the South by the property of Gulam Saheb Coothay, on or towards the East by the Sindhi Lane and on or towards the West by a Sweepers passage.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1924.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

BEST AND VALUABLE TEAK BLACK AND SEASONED WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SAFES, TYPEWRITER, GRAMOPHONE, MUSICAL BOX, CUTLERY IN CASES, GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public and Bona-fide Auction TO MORROW, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), opp. Dawer Mansion, Motlibai Street, Byculla, very valuable made-to-order household furniture, such as very large sliding dining tables, arm chairs, mirrored sideboards by Roberts, Drawing room sofa cabinets, English Drawing room suites in 10 pieces, partition screen, cabinets, gramophone, musical boxes, small and large safes, typewriter, full sized glass door almyrahs, dressing and washing tables, large brass and copper vessels, also cutlery in cases, glass, crockery, platedware, etc.

Catalogues are published and property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY KNOWN MAKERS, SWEET-TONED IRON FRAMED COTTAGE PIANO, RICH TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES, STEEL SAFE, RICH GLASS, CROCKERY AND BEST PLATEDWARE, ETC. SALE TO-MORROW AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the day and time mentioned above at Rechel Lodge, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, near Taj Mahal Hotel, solid teak and blackwood household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, consisting of sliding dining table, leather cushioned arm chairs, large sideboard Dumbwaiter, silk tapestry-lined, Chesterfield suite Cottage piano, drawing room cabinets show-case, Jacobian writing burough fancy teapoy, solid brass and iron single and double beds, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing and washing tables, electric lamps, rich glass, crockery, platedware.

Surplus property of J. Fetterle, Esqr., and others.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th September, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
and during THIS WEEK
Presents
Imperial Production
RAJA HARISCHANDRA
Daily four shows:—5-15 7 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday Extra shows at 3-30 P. M.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 & 10
MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 4 P. M.
DOUGLAS McLEAN
IN
GOING—UP
A brilliant farce adapted from the famous Gaiety Theatre comedy Packed with laughter and thrills. Clever witty humour and some of the most amazing aviation feats ever seen. Fun and sensation skilfully blended.
THE GREAT FIGHT BETWEEN
BLOOMFIELD & GIBBONS
FELIX THE CAT
PATHE GAZETTE
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1. As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5-30 p. m. and 11 p. m.

West-End Cinema
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA
"JACK O' CLUBS"
5 Reels—featuring the handsome Star
HERBERT RAWLINSON
Here's Herb Rawlinson's best role in years, comedy balanced with drama, and a great heart appeal from opening flash to last fade-out, playing the part of a loveable young Irish cop.
A cop may be a gentleman: courageous, and an admirable lover even when he has to deal with the toughs of the East Side. He wins their respect,—and his audiences' love, too.
See Herbert Rawlinson in the greatest
BOXING MATCH
Ever screened, The programme includes the international News and a 2 Reel Buddy Massenger Comedy. Five shows to-day at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

WELCOME!
THE BOMBAY CINEMA SYNDICATE
HAVE UTMOST PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THE
OPENING THIS WEEK
of the Bombay's New Palatial Picture-House.
CINE MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD WITH A GRAND OPENING PROGRAMME WHICH INCLUDES A WILLIAM FOX PRODUCTION.
"ANY WIFE"
A THRILLING ROMANCE OF A DISCONTENTED WIFE FEATURING FILMDOM'S GREATEST FAVOURITE.
Miss PEARL WHITE
A PICTURE WE RECOMMEND ANY WIFE TO SEE. THE PROGRAMME ALSO INCLUDES
A ROARING 2-REEL HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY
A SPECIAL ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTORSHIP OF MR. N. S. PATLOO—LATE OF WEST-END CINEMA WILL PLAY APPROPRIATE MUSIC TO THE PROGRAMME.
A FULL JAZZ BAND ON SUNDAY IN 6-30 SHOW
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 4 SHOWS. COMMENCING 4-30—6-30—8-15 & 10.
Specially Reduced Rates Including Tax—Rs. 1-8—1—As. 12—9—6 & 3.
CINE MADELEINE TRAM TERMINUS GRANT ROAD.
WELCOME!

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 3-30, 6 and 9-45 p.m.
"THE WAGES OF SIN"
With LUCY DORAINE.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in
"THE MARK OF ZORO."
TO-MORROW AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN in
"CIRCUS DAYS."
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN in
"CIRCUS DAYS"
TO-MORROW AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in
"THE MARK OF ZORO."

—A REAL STUFF—
has its own value and hence it
REQUIRES NO RECOMMENDATION
THE SAURASHTRA KINEMATOGRAPH Co.'s
New Productions
SOCIETY SCOUNDREL
And the Conic
—CUPID STRUCK—
Have made a great Sensation
AN OPPORTUNITY
for those who have failed This Week—One week more
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
Time and Rates as Usual.
Saturday, Sunday and Holiday Extra Show.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 49 CASES CEYLON BROKEN TEA.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Office concerned.

49 Cases each 100 lbs., Ceylon Broken Tea.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF PEDDAR ROAD AND ALTAMOUNT ROAD.

Under instructions and in virtue of the provision contained in the agreement dated the 21st day of September, 1923, made between Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik of the one part Vishvasrao Ganpatrao Kothare, Dinkerrao Ganpatrao Kothare and Bai Subdrabai, widow of Wamanrao Ganpatrao Kothare of the other part Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, attorneys for the owners Messrs. BENNETT AND COMPANY, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. on the premises situate at Altamount Road the immoveable property 1stly and 2ndly described in the schedule hereunder written.

1STLY.—All that piece of Government land, situate on the North side of Altamount Road, and hermitage Pass at Cumbala Hill in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2846 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 105, 336, 338, and 667 and Collectors New Nos. 853, 2164, 2173 and 3009 Old Survey Nos. 65, 66 and New Survey Nos. 2/7125 together with the bungalow and other buildings standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. and Street No. 4 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the compound wall of the late Rao Saheb Vishvasrao Narayan Mandlik on the West by the Hermitage Pass and on the South by the Altamount Road and Hermitage Pass.

2NDLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land being portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's new Survey No. 7125, containing by admeasurement 274 square yards or thereabouts situated at Peddar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the gate and the boundary wall of the property knows as the Ashmore house, on or towards the West by the Hermitage Pass, on or towards the South by the Altamount Road and on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described in the first schedule and belonging to the purchasers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please refer to Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Solicitors at 89, Esplanade Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PENCILS, PAINT, COMPOSITION, AND FEEDING BOTTLES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.

2 cases pencils about 200 gross No. 804 and 303.

By order of the Office concerned.

4 Tins Marine Iron paint one gallon.

6 Tins Red Yacht composition, one gallon.

20 cases each, 12 doz. glass feeding bottles, Boat shape.

5 cases each, 20 gross Hasps and staples, size 4½ to 6.

5 cases each 100 box Brass foils.

1 Godrej safe on stand.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esquire, Receiver in Suit No. 2287 of 1919. (Zulekhabhai vs. Aishabhai). Gold ornaments, Ear rings, Rings, Bracelet of Amber beads silver googhries, langers, foot ornaments, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Chevrolet Motor car 4 cylinder, five-seater 15-20 H. P. in good running order.
1. Humber Motor car.
4 Cylinder 5 seater.
15 20 H.P. in good running order.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes—

1 four wheel vehicle.

By order of Mr. Ahmed Suleman Executor of the will of late Karim Abba.

1 Victoria.
Brougham.
Arab horse with harness.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Ootamchand Kesrichand:—

One Bunch—11 strings containing 32 pearls.
One packet containing 8 Button Pearls.
One packet containing 8 Button Pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK COUNTERS, CEILING FANS, LIGHTS, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 116 of 1921, Ezra vs. Abraham, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road premises, lately occupied by the French Bank, opposite the National Bank of India, Ltd., all the Electric Ceiling Fans and Lights, large teakwood counters, brass and cast iron railings, wooden cupboards, etc., etc.

The above is on view. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM AND MOTOR LAUNCH AND BARGES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Durlabhdas Rattonji Mistry, the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street:—

One Steam Launch, one Motor Launch and two new Barges.

The above are lying at Torumbay Shipbuilding yard at Mohul, Taluka Salsette (South), and can be inspected there at any time.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th September, 1924.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in details Rs. 8. State Year, month, day and hour of birth or send copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters. One year's weekly predictions for Businessmen, Rs. 8. Apply to:—B. R. SREENIVASAYYA, Oil Mill St., Mysore.

R11099

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

72, Meadows Street, Fort,

Tele. No. 24927.

VERY IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT CHAKLA STREET, CHAKLA STREET AND DHOBI STREET, AND KAZI SAYED STREET (KHAND BAZAAR) WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the parties concerned Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned three Immoveable Properties on THURSDAY the 22nd October, 1924, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Chakla Street, first described hereunder on SUNDAY, the 5th October, 1924, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Chakla Street and Dhobi Street the property secondly described and on SUNDAY, the 12th October, 1924, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Kazi Sayed Street, (Khand Bazaar), the property thirdly described, respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND OCTOBER, 1924, AT 4-45 P.M. (S.T.)

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate at Chakla Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 256 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 574, New No. 6235, Old Survey No. 965, New Survey No. 2183 and Cadastral Survey No. 782 (Mandvi Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2122 and Street Nos. 219-223 newly assessed under Street Nos. 57-59-61 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the Chakla Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ahmed Haji Asub Mahomed Suleman, on or towards the South by the property of Hussonally Sallemanji.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 5TH OCTOBER, 1924, at 4.45 P.M. (S.T.).

SECONDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of Government land or ground, situate at Chakla Street and Dhobi Lane, known as Chakla Shops and stables in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 360 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 639-640 New Nos. 6312-6313, Old Survey Nos. 1010 and 1011 New Survey Nos. 2142 and 2143 and Cadastral Survey No. 753 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 476 and 729 and Old Street Nos. 228-232-35-37 and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the said Chakla Street formerly known as Second Koombharwada Street, on or towards the West by the Dhobi Lane or Dhobi Street, formerly First Koombharwada Street on or towards the North by the house of Abdul Latiff Jenus, on or towards the South by the property of Vora Lukmanji Sulemanji, but now of Issack Haji Sulleman Patcha.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 12TH OCTOBER, 1924, AT 4-45 P.M. (S. T.).

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Kazi Sayed Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 673 New No. 6366 Old Survey No. 461 and New Survey No. 2604 and Cadastral Survey No. 294 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay under B Ward Nos. 1414-1415 and Street Nos. 61-63-63A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by the Kazi Sayed Street on or towards the East by the sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the house of Pragji Soorji, on or towards the South by the house of Haji Hassam Haji Abdulla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT JACKARIA MUSJID STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Solicitors for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bibibai binte Kazi Abdul Karim Noormohamed and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 10th day of April, 1923, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J.S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th day of September 1924, at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandri land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Jackaria Musjid Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 390 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3089 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2752—2753 and Street Nos. 554—556—558 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1471 of Mandvi Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said Jackaria Musjid Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the North partly by the Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Shaifudin bin Khalal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Solicitors for the Mortgagees at their office No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF 20 MOTOR CARS, 14 MOTOR LORRIES AND 2 MOTOR CYCLES TO GO TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Under instructions from the Bombay Garage, 20 motor cars of different well-known makes, such as Chevrolet, Berliet, Minerva, Wolseley Seat, Star, Morrs, Mass etc., will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Chowpati Branch premises of the said Bombay Garage and opposite the Chowpati Bandstand. 10 Lorries of 5 ton capacity Straker Squire and United States, will also be sold by Public Auction at the same place under instructions from the Liquidator of the Express Transport Service Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation).

Catalogues are being printed and the Cars and Lorries are on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO,

Auctioneers,

87, Apollo St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaokar and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Baji Vishnu Nerurker and in pursuance of Powers reserved to the mortgagee under Indentures of Mortgage and further charges dated respectively 16th May, 1921, 6th July, 1922, and 4th April, 1923, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Jankibai, wife of Pandrinath Madanji, Messrs. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and situate on the South side of Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1167, New No. 6901, Old S. No. 1149, New S. No. 1813, and Cadastral City Survey No. 1604 of Bhuleshwar Division, admeasuring 188½ square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 33 and now under C. Ward No. 1045, Street Nos. 152—154—156 and bounded as follows, that is say, on or towards the East by the property of Ramji Chatur, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramji Chatur, on or towards the North by the said Lohar Chawl and on or towards the South by the property of the said Ramji Chatur.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Sabnis Goregaokar and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office in Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

BYREN & Co.,

Bombay, 17th September, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd September, 1924 at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings.

Building Street No. 264C; 264D; 264E Case No. 60; Ripon Road.

Building Street No. 420—424; Case No. 139; Nagdevi Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act, IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th October, 1924 at 12 noon (S. T.) at the Grant Road Parcel Office.

A quantity of booked and unbooked Parcels Articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, etc. etc.

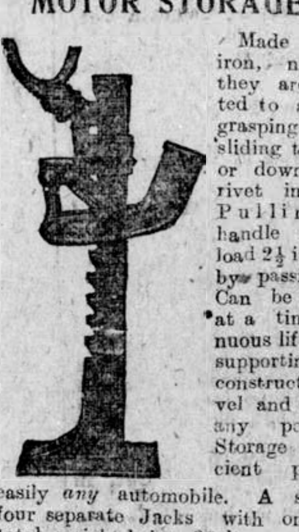
A descriptive list of Booked articles can be seen at any important Station on the broad gauge section of the B.B. and C.I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

JACK UP

Your Car when not in use during the Monsoon.

MOTOR STORAGE JACKS.



Made from malleable iron, nicely finished, they are easily adjusted to any height by grasping the handle and sliding the bracket up or down, catching the rivet in any notch. Pulling down the handle will raise the load 2½ inches and locks by passing the centre. Can be raised one cog at a time for a continuous lift. The arm for raising the axle is constructed like a swivel and can be swung in any position. This Storage Jack has sufficient power to raise easily any automobile. A set consists of four separate Jacks with one handle, the total weight being 35 lbs.

No. 22 Rs. 20-0 per pair, or Rs. 35-0 per set of 4.

The

ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY,

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Wire: "Automotive". 'Phone: No. 26106

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept 18

Behar and Orissa, week ending the 15th September 1924:—Rain was general over the Province. It was heavy in Cuttack and parts of Champaran, Darbhanga, the Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Manbhum and light to moderate in the rest of the Province. Transplantation of winter paddy still continues in some districts. More rain is wanted for the operation in parts of Shahabad and Puri. Harvesting and steeping of jute continue in Purnea. Harvesting of bhadai crops has begun. Standing crops are doing generally well except bhadai crops which have deteriorated owing to excessive rain in many parts of Behar. The price of common rice has risen in one district, fallen in eight and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul is 6.57 seers a rupee against 6.42 seers of last week and that of maize is 9.14 seers against 8.86 seers. Cattle disease is reported from 15 districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be fair but more rain is required there to ensure a fair outturn.

MOONSOON ACTIVE IN PENINSULA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The monsoon has weakened in Upper Burma but remains active in the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, West, Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan Hyderabad and Mysore, and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces East, Central India West, East Central Provinces, and Madras excluding Malabar.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Gujerat and Konkan.

The chief amounts are:—Shillong two inches, Hazaribag one and a half, Darbhanga two, Gorakhpur one, Bahraich, Ahmednagar one and a half, Coimbatore, Cuddapah one Coconada one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Bihar and Orissa.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 19th Sept. 1924.		Total since 1st June, 1924.		June 1st to 19th Sept. 1922.		June 1st to 19th Sept. 1923.	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0	15	45	78	67	66	64	51
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0	10	..		63	34	64	86
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital) ..	0	32	51	00	63	67	67	36
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0	10	55	33	69	18	59	36

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 18

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.831 inches

Temperature of Air	79.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.8 „
Dew Point	75.7 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	90% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	10.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	81.6 „
Minimum	77.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, N, E, NE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	76 miles
Fall of Rain	0.41 inches
Total fall during month	6.15 „
Do. do. year	45.78 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 19th Sept.	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	HIGH WATER Day of Month.	Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Sep.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sep.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
F.	19	2	32	26	0	19	8	48	19	1
		14	10	25	3		21	21	17	0
Sat.	20	2	59	26	9	20	10	4	21	6
		14	55	26	5		22	14	19	4
Sun.	21	3	59	24	5	21	12	25	21	9
		15	20	23	3		23	52	19	8
M.	22	5	15	24	1	22	6	45	17	3
		16	38	23	1		19	10	16	2
Tu.	23	7	10	24	4	23	13	53	21	2
		18	41	23	2		..		..	
W.	24	8	22	25	1	24	1	19	19	4
		20	10	23	11		14	46	20	3
Th.	25	9	7	26	0	25	2	15	18	8
		21	9	25	1		15	21	19	2

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Sept. 19.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th September, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and the air is locally damper than usual. Temperature was very nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over the east of the province and lightly to moderately clouded over the west. Moisture in the air is in excess at Jhansi. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Allahabad and the minimum at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Ajmer vapour in air is above normal. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both as usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore has had 0.55 in. of rain and Surat 0.48 in. Skies are clear over north Gujarat and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight defect at Neemuch. Temperature was as usual.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.21 in. of rain, Khandwa 0.35 in, Akola 0.30 in., Amraoti 0.43 in., Nagpur 0.39 in. and Chanda 0.55 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Chanda humidity is in excess. Temperature was very nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.15 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 81.6 degrees (3 degrees below normal) and the minimum 77.9 degrees (1 degree above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.10 in. of rain, Ahmednagar 1.73 in., Poona 2.04 in., Bijapur 1.13 in., Aurangabad 0.76 in., Nizamabad 0.27 in. and Hyderabad 0.22 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Poona and Sholapur; the minimum was as usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula and continues active in the Central Provinces. Rainfalls has been nearly general in the Bombay, Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, and local in Gujarat, Central India West, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Konkan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Cuddapah 0.98 in., Bangalore 2.09 in., Trichinopoly 0.24 in., and Coimbatore 1.23 in.

Forecast.—Large change is not expected next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 18th September, 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula and, remains active in north-east India, and the central parts of the country. Conditions are favourable for the formation of a depression in the middle of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bihar, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, and local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east United Provinces, Central India, the west of the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat, the Konkan and the south-east Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Bhamo two inches; Silchar one and a half; Darjiling four; Saugor Island one; Jalpaiguri, Ranchi, Patna two; Gorakhpur one and a half; Jagdalpur one; Raichur one and a half; Medura one; Vizagapatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpur one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 19TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	9.15	4.96	+4.19
Rawalpindi	..	23·78	21.98	+1.80
Lahore	..	14.38	14.60	—0.22
Hissar	..	7.13	10.93	—3.80
Ambala	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	19.84	21.51	—1.67
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	21.06	22.44	—1.38
Mainpuri	..	30.92	21.82	+9.10
Jhansi	..	37.95	31.35	+6.60
Cawnpore	..	43.58	30.28	+1330
Allahabad	..	35.72	32.14	+3·58
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	1.50	2.21	—0.71
Karachi	..	2.25	5 89	—3.64
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	30.42	17.91	+1251
Jaipur	..	..	..	..
Kotah	..	42.75	25.43	+1732
Mount Abu	..	64.18	56.64	+7.54
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	5.14	12.93	—7.79
Dwarka	..	3.81	12.25	—8.44
Veraval	0.08	13.73	16.85	—3.12
Rajkot	..	22.80	23.68	—0.88
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.02	8.72	19.12	—1040
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.48	40.60	37.09	+3.51
Ahmedabad	..	22.48	26.96	—4.48
Deesa	..	..	..	..
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	25.92	26.32	—0.40
Indore	0.55	29.99	28.81	+1.18
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	55.22	47.71	+7.51
Saugor	..	36.44	39.20	—2.76
Hoshangabad	0.21	37.46	43.13	—5.67
Khandwa	0.35	22.18	25.04	—2.86
Akola	0.30	26.13	24.44	+1.69
Amraoti	0.43	18.98	25.81	—6.83
Nagpur	0.39	27.08	40.29	—1321
Chanda	0.55	30.25	40.33	—1008
Raipur	0.03	28.00	42.50	—1450
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.15	45.78	64.22	—1844
Ratnagiri	..	91.15	90.46	+0.69
Mormugao	..	84.58	83.35	+1.23
Karwar	..	..	..	..
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.10	14.67	16.27	—1.60
Ahmednagar	1.73	12.57	15.45	—2.88
Poona	2.04	16.65	18.20	—1.55
Sholapur	0.05	13.72	19.31	—5.59
Bijapur	1.13	6.85	11.98	—5.13
Belgaum	..	41.25	36.79	+4.46
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.76	16.36	21.63	—5.27
Nizamabad (Indr.) ..	0.27	26.64	33.32	—6.68
Hyderabad	0.22	23.07	22.33	+0.74
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.07	124.49	103.79	+2070
Calicut	..	132.19	85.07	+4712
Cochin	..	124.85	70.07	+5478
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.08	28.17	19.55	+8.62
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	18.10	22.02	—3.92
Bellary	..	8.85	9.08	—0.23
Cuddapah	0.98	10.81	16.68	—5.87
Madras	..	14.08	13.51	+0.57
Bangalore	2.09	16.98	16.75	+0.23
Coimbatore	1.23	22.20	5.03	+1717
Trichinopoly	0.24	7.82	9.61	—1.79
Negapatam	..	4.89	9.29	—4.40

BENGALEE FOOTBALLERS WIN AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 17.

As previously arranged, a match took place this evening between the Bengalee footballers who arrived here this morning *en route* to Java and a team of players selected from four local teams. The game which was a fairly contested one resulted in a win for the Bengalees by one goal to nil, the deciding goal having been scored by a penalty kick. The Bengalees complained of heavy ground and said they were not in form owing to sea-sickness. The Bengalee team was composed as follows:—R. Das, P. Chatterjee D. Guha; F. Mitter, B. Chatterjee, M. Das F. Rahaman, R. Gangully, M. Dutta, H. Bose and A. Samad. I

(Continued from column 6.)

silk piece-goods, 277 rolls matting, 450 packages fire-crackers, 20 packets China roots, 12 cases paper, 14 packages yellow silk.

From Hongkong:—2 cases bamboo combs, 250 cases fire-crackers, 200 bundles sugarcandy, 220 coils rope, 1200 bags sugar, 50 cases soap, 18 cases tin slab, 93 cases rubber goods, 121 bundles cotton piece-goods, 100 packages 50 bags tea, 20 cases cotton socks, 25 packets China root, 1 box voilin strings, 28 cases Mathew silk, 65 cases pins, 3 cases cigar.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19.

Macedonia, Redhead, Aden.
Karoa, Macdonald, Durban.
Drachenfels, Freeden, Hamburg.
City of Newcastle, Fern, Liverpool.
Maur, Jensen, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 20.

Seikai Maru, Sasohara, Madras.
Falkenfels, Friens, Hamburg.
Dongola, Coope, Aden.

LOADING.

Sept. 19.

Steamer Clan Murdock for Calcutta.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Karoa for Durban.

S S Macedonia:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Macedonia, 5650 tons, Captain P M Redhead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karoa, 3698 tons, Captain H M Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Drachenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Drachenfels, 3878 tons, Captain M V Freeden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The City of Newcastle:—The City Line steamer City of Newcastle, 4462 tons, Captain G. A. Fern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain T Jensen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Falkenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Falkenfels, 3852 tons, Captain Friens, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Dongola, 4729 tons, Captain C P Coope, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at 2 p.m. for Aden, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, September 19.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Delta, 4780, Aden, 20/9, M M and Co.
3 Olympia 3272 Liverpool 22/9 Graham's Co.
4 Falkenfels, 5,259, Karachi, L. Edward and Co.
5 Aki Maru, 3676, Japan, 20/9, N Y Kaisha.
6 Hatimura, 4,169, NF, 17/9, M M and Co.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/10 L Triestino.
11 Kandahar 4453, Karachi N F, K Nixon & Co.
12 Colaba 3899 Calcutta 18/9 M M & Co.
15 City of Newcastle 4462 Karachi 26/9 K Nixon and Co.
15 Dongola 4742 Aden, 20/9 P & O S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Clan Murdoch 3683 Malabar 26/9 J Finlay and Co.
3 Bankura, 1905 Basrah 24/9, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1,932, Basrah, 19/9, M M and Co.
6 Gurna 3228, Rangoon, NF, M M & Co.
7 Tysla, 2,691, Calcutta, 20/9, Graham & Co.
9 Ormara 2978, N F, 19/9, M M & Co.
10-11 Celebes Maru, 4262 Kobe 24/9 O S K Kaisha.
12-13 Jalavira 2858 Rangoon 22/9 Scindia S N Co.
14 Chakla 1727 Karachi 20/9 M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 19.

S S Tysla for Christiania:—4000 cwts Indian rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—150 cwts India kajoo kernel, Amin and Sons.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—13 bales Indian raw wool, The Bombay Company; 70 bales raw wool, Noormohmed Vacir; 160 bales raw wool, Jaram Paramand and Co; 44 bales raw wool, Gukhram Sadharam; 25 bales Persian wool raw, H S Md. Shustry; 6 cases cotton grey yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd; 28 bales Indian wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 26 bales country wool raw, 24 bales country goats hair, M Sharif; 1 bale Indian cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Macedonia for London:—50 bales Indian woollen carpets, Bontor and Company; 1 bale woollen rags, 16 bales woollen carpets, 1 box cow weasander bladeu, 50 bundles Persian lambs skin, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency; 30 bundles lamb's skin for fur, K B H Karimbuksh and Sons; 94 bundles lamb's skin, for fur, H A M Shawal; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cake, Jeyram Permanand and Co; 10000 cwts Indian linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1 case brassware; 3 packages printed books, 4 packages 1 haberdashery carpet, 2 packages E silverware etc, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd, 7 package woollen exhibition goods, 1 box lacquaware and ivory article, 2 cases cotton durries and woollen mats. Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 4000 cwts wheat middlings, 4000 cwts wheat poliards, The Bombay Co Ltd; 6 bales sheep skin tanned, Meyer Nissim; 57 bags sandalwood roots, Sorabji and Nowroji and Co.

S S Macedonia for Marseilles:—1 package curry powder and chillies, 1 package Indian provision (ghee), Thos. Cook and Son Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for London:—1 bundle lamb skin for fur, Haji Mohd. Ghazanfer; 1 bundle wolf skin raw, N Abdul Karim.

S S Falkenfels for Antwerp:—108 bales country cotton fly, Walmer and Co Ltd.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—4 bales wool raw, Rashid Behram Bros; 31 bales Indian hemp, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co Ltd; 5004 cwts country myrabollams, Purshottam Mathradas and Co Ltd, 19 cwts apricot kernel, Tamboli and Co.

S S Falkenfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwts linseed (Indian), Strauss and Co Ltd; 2 boxes brassware and woodware, Cox and King Shipping Agency.

S S Buchan for Leith:—6000 cwts ground nut oil cake, The Alliance Trading Co.

S S Celebes Maru for Hongkong:—1 case Indian lacquardware D Chellaram.

S S Celebes Maru for Osaka:—200 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokkaichi:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—1120 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading; 1 case Indian dry provision, 1 case Indian Ghatty ghee, K Chellaram; 800 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales Indian raw cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 200 bales Indian raw cotton, Nanulal Manilal and Co.

S S Aki Maru for Kobe:—400 bales Indian cotton raw, H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Aki Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales raw cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 200 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Aki Maru for Osaka:—250 bales Indian raw cotton, Amersey and Sons; 100 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

S S Aki Maru for Yokkaichi:—900 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Aki Maru for Yokohama:—1067½ cwts myrabollams, B Nasir and Co.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 19.

S S Sicilia from Kobe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co Ltd:—9 bags nutmegs, 4 cases quinine, 10 bags gum, 186 bags coffee, 57 cases celluloid bangles, 6 cases toys, 44 cases glassware, 7 cases lampware, 250 cases tea, 20 cases cotton drill, 113 cases silk goods, 124 cases grey cotton yarn, 140 cases cotton shirting, 50 cases cotton sheeting.

From Shanghai:—550 cases tea, 75 cases

(Continued in column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

E. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/2.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 17/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 9/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 25/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 19/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/8.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 570.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 630.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 620.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 125.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 120.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 308.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.46 3/8.
London—Paris Frcs 84.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.70
London—Brussels Frcs 89.90.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Sept. 18.

Tele. Transfer 1/5 9/16 firm.
Bar Gold £4. 12. 5 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 7/8 steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September. 19
Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 9/16
Bank Demand	1/5 9/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s ..	1/5 13/16
Fcs. Demand	568
American Dollars	398
Hongkong Dollars	166 1/2
Shanghai	236 1/2
Japan	124 1/2
Singapore	162

Market Steady.

London, Sept. 18.

Rentes 3 per cent 52 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 7/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver —Closed steady—little doing.
Interest day to day loans 2½
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

STOCKS ETC.

London, Sept. 18.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 7/8 plus 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 3/4 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £ 102 unchanged
Conversion Loan £ 77 15/16 plus 3/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 7/8 plus 1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 108 1/4 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 57 5/8 plus 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 46½ nominal unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 plus 1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 55 plus 1/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm		16.78
Christiania		32.43
Amsterdam		11.61
Switzerland		23.66
Belgium	yesterdays	89.90
Athens	yesterdays	249.50
Prague		149.25

17th Cuban Sugar sept. nominal 21

New York, Sept. 18.

Demand Bills 4.46.00

London, Sept. 18.

Exchange on London in Paris 84.95
Exchange on London in Germany 18.795,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 101.90

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 18.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 22 3/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5/9
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/4/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/12.
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/13
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/14/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/2.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/2.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/10.

London, Sept. 18.

Bar gold ready s. 92/5
Silver ready d. 34/14.
Silver forward d. 34/14.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—steady. India and Continent bought. London speculators selling silver which they had bought.

GOLD

Bombay Sept. 19.

Ready:—23-12

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Asho	23-14 0			23-13 0
Kartak	24-0 0			23-15 0

Tej Mandi.
Asho 0—5—0
Kartak 0—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Ready:—

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Bhadrwa	80-7 0	80-0-0		80 2 0
Asho	80-14-0	80-7-0		80 10-0
Kartak	81-4-0		80-13-0	8 -0-0

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 19.

To-day Reuter reported unchanged to 2 points higher in New York futures. Early the market advanced on Wall Street shorts and local traders covering, but later prices gave way on hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 18 to 23 points up. The advance was due to further short covering and some buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 18th instant as follows:—

"Market more two sided. Still considerable short covering to come. Prefer purchase on weakness."

Although a little or no change was reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 446 i.e. Rs. 4½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. Going down by half a rupee the prices improved to Rs. 447 on brokers and Commission Houses buying. Around this level bazar operators and Commission Houses sold which caused the market to give way to Rs. 443 and the bazar closed at Rs. 443½. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 445½ and going down upto Rs. 443½ on selling by Marwari Shroffs closed at Rs. 444½ at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 425 and steadily declined to Rs. 420 on Bazar operators and Commission Houses selling. The market improved to Rs. 432 on Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 420. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 419 and going down to Rs. 413 on general selling improved to Rs. 415 on scattered buying, and closed at Rs. 413. F G Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 375.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday, and the demand was poor. Exporters and Millwales were moderate buyers. About 700 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P. M

Bombay, September 19.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	444 1/2
„ Good Bengal	Dec/Jan. ..	371
Fine Oomra ..	Dec/Jan. ..	418
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	411

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay September 19.

Description	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Southern	.. 580	570		560

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, September 19

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	445
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January	375
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	421
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept. ..	550

Tej Mandi.
Asho 1—0—0
Kartak 1—12—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 64/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1923. Rs. 103/4.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1925 Rs. 106.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 99.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8, India 81, Central Bank 24 and Eastern Bank 82/8.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 475, Bombay Cotton 590 Bombay Dyeing 815, Bradbury 570, Century 412/8, Cent. India 555, Colaba Land 178/12, Coorla 197/8, Crescent 272/8, Currim 465, Edw. Sassoon 207/8, Elphinstone 43/12, Globe 70, Gokak 112/8, Ind. Bleaching 235xd, Ind. Malwa 417/8, Jamshed Mfg. 155, Kastorrchand 265, Khatao 230 Kohinoor 1,400, Luxmi Cotton 4,850, Madhowji 295, Mathuradas 240, M. Petit 2,900 Meyer Sassoon 150, New Great 441/4, New City 365, Pabani 395, Pearls 600xd, Phoenix 570, Simplex 290, Swan 900, Swadeshi 610, Tata Mill 265 and Vishnu Cotton 1,835xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 220, B. Burma 332/8, B. Burma N. I. 80, Bt. Burma Pet. 6 Bombay Tramway 89/6, Bombay Steam 82/8, Bundi Cement 10/12, Katni Ord. 77/8, Katni Defd. 180 New India 17, Shivrajpur 44/8, Tata Iron Ord. 16/12, Tata Iron Defd 66, Tata Hydro 755 xd, Scindia Steam 8/8.

SHARES

London, Sept. 18.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and China £19 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £130
National Bank of India Ltd. £42 3/4
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6 1/8
P. and O Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 7/8

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, Sept. 18.

Profits for the half year ended 31st. Aug. are £682,000. A dividend of 6 per cent has been declared and the Rest Account is standing at £3,026,000, corresponding with the last year's figures of profits £674,000. Dividend of 6 per cent and the Rest Account 3,019,000.

London, Sept. 18.

Total Bullion £128,400,000 no change.
Public Deposits £10,400,000 Dec. 400,000
Other Deposits £111,700,000 Inc. 300,000
Govt. Securities £42,000,000 Inc. 1,200,000
Other Securities £74,300,000 Dec. 2,000,000
Notes and Gold £24,100,000 Inc. 700,000
The Bank Reserve is 19.7 per cent of the Liabilities.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

New York Market 18th Sept. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
22.25	Oct.	22.45+20	22.30+05	22 25	..
21.85	Dec.			21.85	..
21.86	Jan.		21.91+05	21.88	+02
22.16	Mar.			22.16	..
22.43	May.			22.45	+02

On 17th Sept. New York spot 20,50 plus 35; New Orleans 21.50 plus 55.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced early on Wall St shorts covering and local shorts covering; declined later on hedge selling. October highest 22.65 (1.37p.m.) lowest 22.07 (11.08 a.m.), range .58 points

Liverpool Market 18th Sept. 1924

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 3 p.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
19.31	Oct.	12.54+23	12.62+31	12.54	+23
12.22	Jan.	12.42+20	12.48+26	12.43	+21
12.31	Mar.			12.53	+22
12.39	May			12.57	+17
12.32	Jul.			12.51	+19
	Egyptian				
18.08	Nov.			18.55	+47
17.18	Jan.			17.55	+37

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 275,000.

Western belt moderate rains. Slightly warmer. Forecast:—Western belt partly cloudy. All balance belt generally fair.

(2) Further short covering absorbed by scattered hedge selling despite trade fixing call sales. Straddle buying. Market closed barley steady. Gosho's estimate 58.6, crop 13,290,000. National Ginners estimate now reported to be 12,729,000.

Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Estimate condition Texas 53 per cent and Oklahoma 67 per cent. Rain is bad for cotton."

American cross rate 4.46 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Sept. 18.

Futures at New York

October	22.25 unchanged
December	21.85 unchanged
January	21.88 plus .2
March	22.16 unchanged

COTTON

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Future Delivery Prices.—

September	12.96 plus .02
October	12.51 —.03
November	12.41 —.02
December	12.37 .03
January	12.40 —.06
March	12.49 —.04
May	12.54 —.03
July	12.53 —.02

Egyptian Futures.

November	18.55
January	17.35

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
September	12.94 plus .21
October	12.54 „ .23
November	12.43 „ .22
December	12.40 „ .22
January	12.43 „ .21
February	12.47 „ .22
March	12.53 „ .22
April	12.54 „ .20
May	12.57 „ .18
June	12.51 „ .20
July	12.51 „ .19

Tone:—Barley Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
October	12.54 plus .23
January	12.43 „ .21
March	12.53 „ .22
May	12.57 „ .18

COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales
Total day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 580 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1,000 Bales
Mid. American Spot—Universal standard 13.63 good inquiry
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 24.55d.
New York 11 a. m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	22.25
January	21.85
March	22.12

New York Noon Call.—

October	22.18
January	21.79
March	22.03

New Orleans 10 a.m.

October	21.44
January	21.62

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

M. G. Bengal, Good	10.00
M. G., Bengal Fully Good	10.40
M. G. Bengal, Fine	10.80
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.20
No. 1 Oomra, Fully Good	10.70
No. 1 Oomra, Fine	11.20
M. G. Broach, Good	10.40
M. G. Broach, Fully Good	10.80
M. G. Broach Fine	11.20
M. G. Scinde, Good	9.90
M. G. Scinde, Fully Good	10.30
M. G. Scinde, Fine	10.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 18

September	21.45 plus .10
October	20.55 „ .17
November	18.55 „ .47
December	17.85 „ .37
January	17.55 „ .37
February	17.35 „ .24
March	17.27 „ .22
April	17.19 „ .21
May	17.12 „ .21
June	17.07 „ .18
July	17.02 „ .16

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Sept. 18.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Forts 29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000
Day's Exports to Continent 1,000
Futures at New York

October	22.25 unchanged
December	21.85 unchanged
January	21.88 plus .2
March	22.16 unchanged

Spot Cotton at New York 22.50 unchanged
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 21.50 unchanged
Futures at New Orleans

October	21.50 plus .3
January	21.71 „ .5

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 3/4
Silver —Foreign mined 69 3/8

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

At the opening wool sales on Tuesday, 18,900 bales were available for sale. There was large attendance Home, Continent and American orders were extensive and values were generally 10 to 15 per cent higher.

WHEAT

London Sept. 18.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct sellers 57/3
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. sellers 58/6
Tone of the market: Quiet and easier.
Australian Sept./Oct. sellers 59
Choice White Karachi Sept./Oct. sellers 58/6.
Soft Red Karachi Sept./Oct sellers 57/6
Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. paid for Aug. shipment 58/6
Australian, Cargo. paid for Jan. shipment 58/9

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept 19
1924 (6-30 p m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	52 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	..50 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	..54 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	..12 12 0	13 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..12 8 0	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..13 10 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..13 1 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..12 14 0	13 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..83 0 0	16 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..76 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..73 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black ..	..73 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White..	..13 8 0	14 2 0
Groundnuts.. ..	..81 0 0	
Mowraseed	..10 0 0	10 14 0
Barley	..43 0 0	6 10 0
Castorseed	..93 0 0	19 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery ..	..41 0 0	5 14 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May ..	.. 8 1 3	
Wheat, Sept ..	.. 7 10 3	
Linseed, May ..	..13 12 0	
Linseed, Sept. ..	..13 10 6	
Groundnuts D/J ..	..72 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho	97 6 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D. J	16 6 0	
Cotton Seed D/J	.. 5 9 0	
Gujrat Castorseed Vaishakh	72 6 0	

SEEDS

London, Sept. 18.

Linseed La Plata Argentine. Trade was poor and market closed, paid for Sept./Oct. shipment £ 20 3/4
Cottonseed Bombay Sept/Oct sellers £11 1/8
Castorseed Bombay Sept./Oct quoted £30½

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 18.

Baltic Linseed closed easier. Cottonseed improving, Linseed Oil little doing. Wheat easier and Rice quiet.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Aug./Sept shipment to Hull at £ 22 3/4 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine afloat and for Sept/Oct. shipment at £20 3/4 and for Feb./March shipment at £19 5/8. In Rapeseed Cawnpore for Sept./Oct shipment to Italy at £21 1/4. In Yellow Guzerat for Sept./Oct shipment to Italy at £23 3/4 and in Yellow Cawnpore for Sept./Oct shipment to Italy at £23 1/4

JAVA SUGAR

London, Sept. 18

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 22/3
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 20 1½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/8
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/8

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 19, 5 p.m.

Ready prices have declined by about 2 as. per cwt. with very poor purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 1,000 bags, showing a very poor record of offtake.

Our Forward prices remained unchanged except for a drop of about 2d. per cwt. in B P B Beet Sugar. November/December shipment prices. The market on the whole presented a steady tone.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 20/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15/6 per cwt.
Shipment August/September Sh. 22/3 per cwt F B H.
Shipment October/December Sh. 22/4 per cwt F B H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 21/6 per cwt F B H.
B B B Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 22 per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 20/6 per cwt.
Shipment August Sh. 22/3 per cwt F B H.
Shipment September/October Sh. 21/9 per cwt F B H.
Shipment October/November/December Sh. 21/10 per cwt F B H.

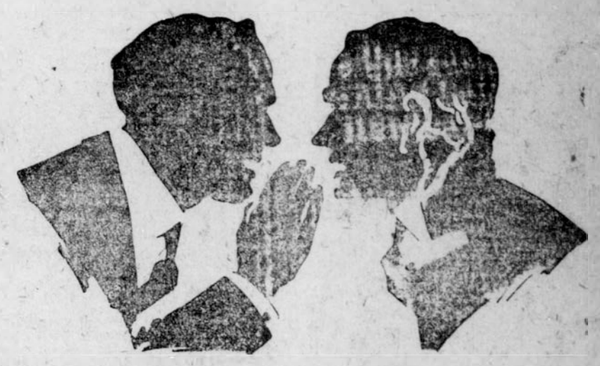
WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

There is nothing special to record in our Ready Market since our last. Light Stocks and steadily declining purchase enquiries have been the principal features of the week under review. Prices have more or less ruled round about last week-end price-levels. Transhipment rates have recorded fluctuations of about 4 as. per cwt. Daily clearance including local requirements this week has steadily declined and averages 2900 bags a day as against 4000 bags per day during the last preceding week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 20/14 and Rs. 20/10 for Ready Sugar and Rs. 15/12 and Rs. 15/6 for Transhipment.

Our Forward market this week has witnessed irregular fluctuations in various positions. Near Positions (Java Sugar) ruled steady throughout the week. Prices for October/December shipment ruled easier at the commencement of the week, ruled steady during the middle of the week around those levels then witnessed a further drop of 3 d. and towards the close of the week remained weak on account of selling proffer of the importing offices. Deal prices have suffered fluctuations of about 2d. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Near Positions (August) have throughout recorded steadier tendency, except for a drop of 3 d. on Wednesday. The close of the week has presented a firmer aspect. Sept/Oct. and Oct/Nov/Dec shipment Prices have suffered fluctuations to the extent of 2 to 3 d. per Cwt. with good enquiries. s.s. Hotim Maru has arrived with a cargo of 80703 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar. The highest and lowest rates during this week were Sh. 22/3 and sh. 22/2 for Aug./Sept. and sh. 22/7 & sh. 22/3 for Oct./Dec. shipment for Java Sugar, and sh. 21/8 & 21/6 for Continental Beet Sugar Nov./Dec. shipment and sh. 22/2 and Sh. 21/9 for August; Sh. 21/10 and Sh. 21/7 for September/October and Sh. 21/9 and

(Continued on Page 12.)



WHAT'S THIS RUMOUR ABOUT A NEW

BUICK

?

THE DRINK WITH A LINGERING TASTE.

YES, That is the marked peculiarity of CARMEL BRANDY....Have you tried it?
CARMEL BRANDY.

IS	CONTAINS.
Perfectly Pure.	No flavor or color.
Absolutely Rich.	No Sugar or acids.
Most Healthy.	No dry extracts.
Digestive.	No foreign matter.
Invigorating.	Nothing injurious.

CARMEL BRANDY

This famous Brandy, which is made of luscious grapes at BARON ROTHSCHILD'S GRAND CELLARS in RICHONLEZION, has been awarded the HIGHEST HONOURS AND GOLD MEDALS AT PARIS, VIENNA, HAMBURG, TURIN AND ARGENTINE EXHIBITIONS, and is highly recommended by connoisseurs analysts, doctors and prominent men.

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SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SOCIETE CO-OPERATIVE VIGNERONNE.

S. H. HASKELL,

56, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Rovers Tournament—Royal Scots v Winners of K.S.L.I. and Bombay Gymkhana.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept 20 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 38m.
Sept. 21 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 37m.
Sept 22 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 36m.
Sept 23 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 27m; Sunset 6h 36m.
Sept 24 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h. 35m.
Sept. 25 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 28m; Sunset 6h 34m.
Sept 26 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 28m; Sunset 6h 33m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P and O mail steamer "Narkunda" arrived London on Thursday the 18th instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 22nd instant at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

A DISCOURSE ON GITA.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will give a public discourse on the Gita at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar.

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURE POSTPONED.

The lecture which Mrs. Naidu was to deliver in the Instituto Luso Indiano on "Goans in Africa" to-morrow (Sunday) has been indefinitely postponed due to the illness of Mrs. Naidu.

NATIONAL COLLEGE.

Under the auspices of the Saraswati Mandir, National College Prof. B. M. Ganguli M.A. will deliver his second lecture on "Revolutionary Movements in Bengal" at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the College Hall. Principal S. V. Puntambekar will preside.

"VICIOUS CIRCLE IN SOCIAL ORDER."

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Prof. M. J. Antia, M.A., will deliver a public lecture on "The Vicious Circle in the Social Order, (Impediments to Social Progress)" in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. H. W. Bryant, M.B.E., General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has kindly consented to preside.

A SANITATION ROUND.

A Sanitation Round on behalf of the Sanitation Dept. of the Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Social Service League, Parel will be arranged to-morrow (Sunday). The party will start from the Bombay Workingmen's Institute at 8-30 a.m. and will visit certain insanitary places in "E" and "G" Wards. All those who are interested in the Sanitation of the city are requested to attend the party.

SOCIETY OF N. S. DA PIEDADE. MAZAGAON.

The Society of N. S. da Piedade, Mazagaon, celebrates the feast of its August Patroness to-morrow (Sunday). There will be General Communion of the members at 7 a.m. and the High Mass with Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, Sermon, Procession and Benediction at 9 a.m. Very Revd. Fr. Francis, Vicar General of Allahabad, will preach on the occasion. After Mass there will be a General Meeting of the members, subscribers and well-wishers at the Antonio De Souza's High School Hall and dinner to the poor on the ground floor.

BROADCASTING IN BOMBAY. PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. on Saturday, September 20th. Wave length 387 metres, call sign 2 F. V.

1. Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte Solo—Selected.
2. Mr. Daine Dawson—Song—"Song of the Breakers."
3. Miss Ivy Austin—Song—Selected.
4. Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte Solo—Selected.
5. Mr. Daine Dawson—Song—"Drake Goes West".
6. Miss Ivy Austin—Song—Selected.

News Bulletin.

SHRI RAM MARUTI MAHARAJA'S PUNIYA TETHI UTSAV.

The following will be the programme of the Utsav at Kalyan:—

To-day from 9 p.m. Pravachan Hari Bhakta Parayan L. R. Pangarkar, (B.A.). Bhajan—Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya—Prof. Patwardhan, Prof. Gokhale and Prof. Nathu N. Joshi.

Sunday from 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. Hari Kirtan by Hari Bhakta Parayan Chande Maharaj. From 9 p.m. Pravachan R. B. C. V. Vaidya and Hari Kirtan by Hari Bhakta Parayan Bapu Buwa Rashinkar.

LECTURES BY SWAMI SHARVANANDA.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Shrimat Swami Sharvananda, President, Shree Ramakrishna Math, Madras, will deliver a public lecture in English on "Fetters of Hinduism" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 6 p.m. to-day. The Swami will deliver another public lecture in Hindi on "Practical Vedant" at the Hirabaug Hall, at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow.

LECTURE ON CLEANLINESS.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement, an Urdu prize speaking competition on "Is cleanliness impracticable in poverty?", will be held in the Madanpura Night School of the S. S. League to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Vaziralı Bandeali will preside and distribute prizes. The public are welcome to attend.

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

At the second annual general meeting of the Western India Vivekananda Society held on Sunday last at the Student Brotherhood Hall, Sandhurst Road, the following Executive Committee was elected for the ensuing year:—President Mr. M. R. Jayakar; Vice-Presidents, Mr. K. Natarajan and Dr. Rajabally V. Patel; Secretaries—Messrs. G. P. Murdeshwar, C. V. P.. Shivam and R. K. Prabhu; Treasurer. Mr. F. J. Ginwalla; other members Dr. A. L. Nair, Messrs. J. K. Mehta, K. N. Mahale, G. B. Trivedi, Mavji Govindji Seth, G. K. Devadhar, Vrijlal Bhogilal Shah and Jamsetji P. Golwalla. The following towards the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, received during the past 18 months, are acknowledged with thanks:—Mr. Bhukhandas B. Desai (in memory of his late brother Rangildas B. Desai) Rs. 1,001; Mr. F. J. Ginwalla Rs. 500; Dr. Rajabally V. Patel and Messrs. Surajmal Lallubhai, Mr. R. Jayakar, Rambarayan Harmandrai Tulsidas Mohanji, Narottam Morarji, M. M. Ramdar and Dost Mahomed Munji Nathoo Rs. 250 each; Dr. A. L. Nair and Mr. I. K. Jaya Rs. 120 each; "S. P." Rs. 160; Mr. T. N. Malvi Rs. 101. Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Dharamsey Morarji, C. A. Vakil and Iswardas Laxmidas Rs. 100 each; Mr. M. M. Masani Rs. 81; Messrs. Ratanlal Ranchoddas, P. S. Laud, Velji Lakhamsey Napoo and Mrs. J. Pawar Rs. 50 each; Messrs. Dolatram Kashiram & Co. (trustees of Vedanta Ashram Rs. 861-4-6.

PROF. DATE'S DEAF AND MUTE INSTITUTE.

The members of the Universal Helping Society visited Prof. Date's Charitable Deaf and Mute Institution and the Boarding attached to it. Prof. Hari Anant Date delivered a public lecture, Mr. Lackmidas Mooljı presided. The meeting was very much pleased at the lecture and experience of Prof. Date and suggested to pass the following resolutions and to send the same to the proper authority and was proposed seconded and passed unanimously as under:—

This public meeting held under the auspices of the Universal Helping Society resolves that the work of teaching talking to the Deaf-mutes undertaken by Prof. Date since 1907 is very useful to the city.

That the means of the education of the Deaf-mutes, are likely to suffer very much in case Prof. Date resigns on account of his oldage.

That the meeting recommends that the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Schools Committee should take possession of this Charitable Institution and encourage Prof. Date to write "Course Books" which is the work of considerable expense, for the deaf-mutes.

That the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Schools Committee should take this Institution so that the school may be placed on sound bases and the Bombay Deaf-mutes may be able to take full advantage of primary education given in this Institution, which is badly needed in a populous city like Bombay.

That this meeting authorizes Mr. Nanalal Govardhandas Arriwalla President of the A. Board of the Universal Helping Society, to send the above resolution to the proper authority for their favourable consideration and perusal and communicate for the same if necessary.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MUNICIPALITY'S ENCROACHMENT DEPT.

SEQUEL TO COMPLAINT OF ASSAULT.

In connection with the complaint of Mr. Kanji Karamsy Master, a Municipal Corporator of B. Ward, against three Municipal employees of the Encroachment Department, viz. (1) Bhaiya Mrushi, (2) Luxmon Begari and (3) Pathan Thusra Kari charging them in the court of Mr. N T Jungalwalla at Mazagon on the 26th ultimo, with assault we understand that Mr R P Masani, the Deputy Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, has sent a letter to Mr. Mohanlal M Desai, pleader of the complainant informing him that in an official enquiry the three accused persons have been dismissed from the Government service.

FACTION FIGHT AT DURGADEVI.

At about 10-30 p.m. on Thursday, Police Constable 2095/C was sleeping in a Chowki at Golpitha when he was informed of a fight taking place at Durgadevi. He went there along with other constables, when he saw several men with sticks in their hands and whistling. They were challenging others to come out and fight. The police constables told the hooligans to keep quiet when one Ramchandra Gangaram called out that the police had come to make "Bandobust" and incited the mob to assault them. Two constables were then assaulted who were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. It appears that there was friction between a party of Hindus at Kasar Gally and others at Durgadevi and those at Kasar Gully went to Durgadevi to have a fight.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

In the share market jutes opened firm but gradually receded on poor speculative support and absence outside buying orders. The coals only a small business resulted. Damagurras were down while mintos also showed a further decline. Teas were firm with a strong enquiry in East India and Doobas. In miscellaneous Midnapore Zemindary improved but otherwise there is no new feature. Port Shipping show a drop of Rs. 2. Cottons were easier with only a small business passing. Government securities were improving 3½ per cent Government paper rallied sharply with little offering. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 64/4, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 93, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 100/2.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 24, Imperial Bank 355.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ord. 145.

Cottons:—Dunbar 194, do pref 150, Kesoram 4/2.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref 105, Alliance 600, Auckland 253, Bally 237/8, Belvedere 527, Cheviot 274/8, Clive 43/2, Cra g 5/12, Fort Gloster 940, Fort William 392/8, Howrah 46/8, Hukumchand ord 11/9, Northbrook 57/12, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 62.

Coals:—Baraboni 12/14, Damagurriah 17/8, Jasnadih 1/4, Lakurka 19, Minto 1/4, Patmohna 2/4.

Miscellaneous:—Lever Brothers pref 10/8, Indian Iron and Steel 28, Burma Finance and Mining 2/5, Indian Wood Products 5/12, Midnapore Zemindary 110, Port Shipping 13.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 30/4. Central Cachar 108, Dhunseri 6/4. Doolahat 31/8. East India 20/12. Hasimara 69. Hattikhira 29/12. Rutema 17. Sapoi 23/4. Tengnani 16/4. Tirrihannah 26/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and nineteen thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and five-eighth pence.

AFGHAN MINISTER'S ARRIVAL.

His Excellency General Mohmud Tarzi, Afghan Ambassador at Paris, arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the English mail s.s. "Macedonia.". He was received at the Mole by a large number of the subjects of H. M. the Amir of Afghanistan residing in Bombay. His Excellency General Mohmud Tarzi was profusely garlanded and after conversing with a few friends drove towards the Afghan Consulate. H. E. General Mohmud Tarziz is appointed Minister of the Interior by H. M. the Amir of Afghanistan, at Kabul, where he is going to take charge of his new position.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

EXCELSIOR.—What promises to be a massive spectacular production is that which is being shown at the Excelsior to-night and during the coming week. "The Wages of Sin" has been described as a perfect blending of picturesque modern drama and magnificent ancient spectacle—forceful in theme and overwhelmingly impressive, particularly in the episodes which depict the destruction of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. Ninety aircraft are said to have been employed in these destruction scenes, and eight hundred buildings were demolished. Eighty thousand people were employed in the making of the film, and two years were spent in the making. The film is a harmonious combination of three complete stories. There is the narrative of the love and hate of Laura Wendland, a thoroughly modern girl; the tale of the Queen of Sin and her cruelty and treachery; and the story of Lot and his wife and the downfall of the notorious cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. So skilfully are these present day episodes interwoven that not once does the audience become confused or lose interest. It is a film on which a great deal of money has been spent. Whether it has been well spent those who go to the Excelsior are asked to judge for themselves.

* * * *

EMPIRE.—Again during the coming week there will be a daily change of programme at the Empire, and the films to be shown are all films, the merit of which has been proved, as the week's repertoire will show:—

To-day, at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Mark of Zoro."

Sunday, at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.—Jackie Coogan in "Circus Days."

Monday, at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.—Marie Corelli's "Innocent."

Tuesday, at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.—"Carnival", featuring Matheson Lang.

Wednesday, at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.—Rex Ingram's "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."

Thursday, at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.—"Mr. Wu" with Matheson Lang in the title role.

Friday, at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.—An all Harold Lloyd comic programme.

* * * *

EMPRESS.—There will also be daily changes at the Empress, with the arrangements for the week as follows:—

To-day, at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.—Jackie Coogan in "Circus Days."

Sunday, at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Mark of Zoro."

Monday at 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.—"Carnival" featuring Matheson Lang.

Tuesday, at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.—Marie Corelli's "Innocent."

Wednesday, at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m. An all Harold Lloyd comedy programme.

Thursday at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.—"The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."

Friday at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.—"The Mark of Zoro" with Douglas Fairbanks.

* * * *

WEMBLEY AGAIN.—We understand that another picture of the Empire Exhibition at Wembley is being released by Pathes. One part of it will show the beauties of this wonderful exhibition by night and another part will portray the Pageant which was recently produced there. It should be worth seeing and Cinema patrons will doubtless look forward to its appearance.

* * * *

PATHE CINEMA.—The picture at Pathe Cinema next week is a film version of the famous musical comedy which was based on the play called "The Aviator." Douglas Maclean who plays the leading part is a new comedian and if his first performance can be accepted as a criterion of his capabilities he will be extremely welcome. His humour is not of the boisterous type. He is one of the men who make laughter with clever facial expressions and droll mannerisms. He has too the valuable knack of creating those awkward situations which always lead to real good fun. The story is decidedly original and deals with a man who is supposed to be a brilliant aviator, but who has never "been up" in his life and suddenly finds himself compelled to compete with one of the World's champions. The results are not only tremendously funny but are productive of a succession of "stunts" in the air which are positively thrilling. It is a film of a highly entertaining nature and should certainly be seen. Another excellent picture in the programme is the great fight between Bloomfield and Gibbons. The fight is shown in detail and is wonderfully clear. Felix the Cat has some more amusing adventures and the Gazette forms the remaining item in an all-round fine show.

* * * *

WEST-END CINEMA.—"Jack O' Clubs", the Universal photoplay starring Herbert Rawlinson is a fast moving drama based on the dangers that beset an ambitious policeman in a large city, and undoubtedly it is Rawlinson's best vehicle we have seen in many a year.

The story begins when young John Francis Foley, an Irish patrolman, played by Rawlinson, who is assigned to duty in the most turbulent section of the city with instructions from his chief to enforce obedience to the law at any cost.

His genial disposition and lusty uppercuts soon gain the respect of all the inhabitants, especially the gangsters of the district who realize he is a man to be obeyed, if they care to stay out of jail.

Pretty Tillie Miller, singer in a cafe and sweetheart of Spike Kennedy, gang leader, attracts officer Foley. But she resents his attention and Spike at once sets out to wreck Foley's career in the district. The policeman outwits him in a fight. Tillie still refuses to notice the officer.

Later, when she is attacked in a quarrel with Queenie Hatch, rival belle of the district, while she is singing in the cafe, officer Foley rushes to rescue her unmindful of the gang that quickly gathers to do battle. During the fight, Tillie rushes forward to protect Foley and is knocked unconscious by Spike's blackjack. The neighbourhood people blame Foley for the blow and he is in disgrace.

Tillie has no memory of who struck her. She continues to repel Foley until he proves his devotion to her and his absolute innocence as far as her injury is concerned.

The picture is full of action, with many unexpected happenings that vividly depict the revengeful disposition of the lawless element of the district in which the story is laid.

Ruth Dwyer, who has been Rawlinson's leading woman in several of his recent productions, plays Tillie Miller, the little cafe singer and belle of the ward, with her customary dash and vivaciousness, displayed in "His Mystery Girl."

Esther Halston, a pretty blonde who has played many prominent parts in Universal productions, is the screen contender for the affections of the battling policeman. As "Queenie Hatch", the tempestuous beauty of the ward, Miss Ralston is given opportunity to cleverly portray the many moods of a girl of that type, especially when she starrs out to battle the cafe singer with a primitive sense of vengeance.

Robert F. Hill, who has many successful Universal productions including "Crooked Alley", "His Mystery Girl" and others to credit, directed the production.

Eddie Gribbon, Florence D. Lee, Joseph W. Girard, Johnny Fox, Jr., and Noel Stewart are among the other prominent members of the large cast. This picture is to be screened to-night and this week at the West-End Cinema (New Churner Road). The programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Buddy Massenger Comedy.

* * * *

"NAWA KHEL."—A New Marathi Play.—The Natvakala Pravartak Natak Mandali will stage their new play, "Nawa Khel" to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m. "Nawa Khel", to-day and to-morrow at the New Elphinstone Theatre. The play is a four-act comedy from the pen of the well-known Marathi playwright Mr. Bhargavrao Warerkar, in which the author holds a mirror to the middle-class Hindu Society, slightly curved in satire. The inimitable way in which Mr. Warerkar discusses men and matters of the moment is highly entertaining and amusing. As for the staging of the play it is in the hands of a troupe of actors headed by Mr. Bhate who have already earned applause from the theatre-going public of Bombay. In staging this play Mr. Bhate supported by an intelligent troupe of actors, has left nothing to be desired, and as such the play affords a pleasant sort of recreation and entertainment.

DEATH OF A WELLKNOWN KHOJA MERCHANT.

THE LATE MR. AHMEDBHOY CURMALLY JANMAHOMED.

Seth Ahmedbhoy Curmally Janmahomed died at Poona, on Thursday at the age of 42. His body was brought to Bombay and the funeral took place yesterday morning. It was attended by a large number of his relatives and friends. Condolences were offered by latter at the deceased's residence at Queen's Road, yesterday. The Sethji belonged to a well Khoja family and was a graduate of the Bombay University. He travelled in China and Japan and other places abroad to get first-hand knowledge in commerce. His firm has branches at Bombay and Calcutta and in Japan. The deceased with Mr. Hoorseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee and Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalljee, lately opened a factory at Andheri to manufacture matches. The factory is under the direct supervision of a Japanese expert and manufactures sulphur and safety matches of the highest quality. The late Mr. Ahmedbhoy devoted his energies in no small measure towards the spread of education and the sporting spirit in the Khoja community. He was a silent worker in the social and religious fields. Those who came in contact with him agree that in his death the community has lost a member it would be difficult to fill in.

The firms of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Seth Abdoolabhoy Lalljee and others in Khoja Mohalla were closed yesterday in memory of the deceased.

ALL-INDIA SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Dr. D. N. Maitra, President, and Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A., General Secretary, of the All-India Social Service League have addressed the following circular-letter to the Social Service Institutions and Social Workers in India, Burma and Ceylon. They again, request, through the columns of the Press all those concerned to respond to the appeal made in the letter and join the All-India Social Service League:—

"You may be aware that under resolution No. 2 passed by the third session of the All-India Social Workers' Conference held in Madras in 1922, an All-India Social Service League was founded "with the object of co-ordinating and correlating the various Social Welfare Movements in India, Burma and Ceylon." The idea of starting an All-India Organization of Social Workers was first conceived as far back as the year 1916. At the suggestion of Dr. D.N. Maitra, Hony. Secretary of the Bengal Social Service League, some of the Social Workers who had assembled at Lucknow in that year for several conferences met together and after some discussion decided to hold the first Session of All-India Social Service Conference in Calcutta in 1917. Accordingly, the first session was held there under the presidency of Mr. Gandhi. The second session was held at Delhi in 1918 with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at its President. After Delhi, the continuity of the Conference suffered a break and no session was held thereafter. After two years, however, the Madras Presidency organised a new series of Conferences which came to be known as "South India Social Service Conference." The two session of this series were held in Madras in 1920 and 1921 with Messrs. C.R. Reddi and G. K. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society as their Presidents respectively. Both these sessions were mostly confined to South India in so far as the representation of the delegates on them was concerned. But the third session, referred to in the beginning of this letter, held under the presidency of Dr. D. N. Maitra, was a bigger and more representative gathering. The attendance of a large number of delegates from different centres of social work in the country invested it with an All-India character and was mainly instrumental in paving the way of amalgamating the old and new series started respectively in Calcutta and Madras. The result was a complete realisation of the idea conceived at Lucknow, viz., the foundation of an All-India Social Service League.

2. The resolution No. 2 which created the All-India Social Service League also appointed a Central Executive Committee "to form a constitution, rules and by-laws" for the All-India Social Service League "and place the same before the next All-India Conference." But owing to circumstances over which the Committee had no control, it was not able to do the work allotted to it. Another resolution (No. 6) of the same Conference recommended "that members be enlisted to constitute the All-India Social Service League on an annual subscription of Rs. 2 only, that members paying Rs. 50 be enlisted as life-members, and that organisations or institutions wishing to join the All-India League will have to pay an affiliation fee of Rs. 5 and annual subscription of Rs. 2 from the second year." It is to be regretted that the response received to this resolution from Social Service Institutions and social workers was very poor and, consequently, the All-India League cannot at present claim membership which is very encouraging.

3. In the fourth session of the All-India Social Service Conference held in Bombay in 1923, a new Executive Committee of the All-India Social Service League was appointed. On behalf of this Committee we request (your Association) or (you) to join the All-India Social Service League. We think we need not here emphasise the necessity and the value of having an All-India Social Service Organization. It is only when (Association like those of yours) or (Social Workers like you) join the All-India League that the object with which it was started, may be partially fulfilled and that the Executive Committee will be able to put forth some effort in the direction of placing the All-India League on a sound and permanent basis and making it more active and useful. Moreover, the demand of providing the League with a constitution can only be met when it seures a decent membership. We, therefore, request (your Association (you) to join the League and send the necessary fees (as per paragraph 2 of this letter) to Mr. N. M. Joshi, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay, 4.

UGANDA TEAM TO VISIT BOMBAY.

Mr. K R Wadia writes from Kampala (Uganda) under date the 2nd instant.—"A team of about twenty natives of Uganda is visiting India in the month of December when they want to play Football and Tennis matches with the various Clubs, Colleges, Schools etc. Will those willing to play such matches communicate with the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, Bombay, who will arrange the programme ?".

BOGUS DEGREES.

BOMBAY MEDICOS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dr. S. Mukerji and Dr. F. M. Sethna were charged at the instance of Mr. Joseph Pocarro Registrar, Bombay Medical Council with illegally using the degree of M.D. to which they were not entitled.

His Worship in the course of his judgment said it was well known that the degree of M.D. was definitely and exclusively associated with the Western Medical Science. The accused Mukerji had contended that he was admitted to the degree by the Globe University of Allahabad on the 23rd March, 1923 and had produced a diploma signed by Dr. Burman who could not be traced. Even if it was conceded that the accused got his degree from the said University, it was not an authority covered by the Indian Medical Degrees Act. His Worship therefore convicted and fined him Rs 150.

In regard to Dr. Sethna, the Magistrate remarked that Mr. Sethna had been in the habit of advertising his qualifications in the Gujarati Monthly magazine called "Gap Sap", among other newspapers. The accused had described himself as holding the degree of F. Av., U.V.B. (M.D.) F.S. Sc. (Lon.). The accused said he had obtained the former degree in 1908 and the latter in 1909 after passing some examinations held by a University at Nasik. Referring to the witness Manekji Nowroji Printer, His Worship remarked that he was not a reliable witness. His Worship was satisfied that the accused did assume the degree M.D. by placing these letters after his name, which degree was not conferred on him by any of the authorities recognized by the General Council of Medical Education of the United Kingdom. It was no defence to say that M.D. in English was equivalent to V.B. in the vernacular. He was fined therefore Rs. 250.

BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I seek the hospitality of your columns to remove some misapprehension in the public mind, that appears to have arisen in regard to the exact scope and function of the Bombay Legal Aid Society. Applications have been received by the undersigned for financial aid, to enable poor persons to commence prosecute or defend litigation. The Society does not finance litigation. The object and purposes of the Society are (1) to undertake, promote and develop legal aid work (2) to encourage the formation of new legal aid organisations wherever they may be needed and (3) to co-operate with the judiciary, the bar and all organisations interested in the administration of justice so as to make justice accessible to the poor. Any person or organisation (whether legal or not) sympathising with or desirous of engaging in any form of legal aid work is eligible to membership of the Society.

I may perhaps be permitted to explain what is meant by "legal aid work." It consists primarily of giving legal advice and legal assistance in negotiation and litigation, to all who may appear worthy thereof, and who are unable to procure assistance elsewhere. It helps to place the poor in a more equal position before the law by eliminating the expense of engaging Counsel for advice or assistance in litigation. As to all cases in certain fields of the law and as to certain types of cases in all fields, the trained legal practitioner is a necessity. To secure equality of justice in such cases, the only possible solution is to supply Counsel, and here the legal aid society makes its appearance.

It is also aim of the Society to serve the community by promoting remedial legislation, studying conditions, collecting data, instructing the poorer classes as to their legal rights and liabilities and generally promoting good citizenship and engendering respect for law, loyalty and patriotism.

Legal aid work of an informal, unorganised individual sort has always existed in India. But informal and individual legal aid work, from its nature is transitory and fleeting. The distinction between individual and organised legal aid work may be likened to the difference between the personal charity work of the physician for individual patients and the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries. In a constituted association, is implied something more than individual effort, it implies combination and co-operation through which are secured continuity and performance.

Persons desirous of invoking the aid of the Bombay Legal Aid Society are required to fill in an application form (to be obtained from the undersigned between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. every day except Sundays) giving particulars as to their employment, earnings, property debts, persons whom they support, the rent that they pay etc. They are further required to submit a statement of their case, the names of witnesses and of the opponent and to give two references. The applications are considered by the Executive Committee of the Society and its decision communicated to the applicant.—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA,
Hon. Secretary,
The Bombay Legal Aid Society,
Dalmia House,
Babulnath Road.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF.

There will be procession of volunteers for collection towards the above fund to-morrow (Sunday the 21st instant) which will go by the following route.—

From Charni Road, Takwerdhwar, Bhuleshwar, Motibazar, Sheik Memon Street etc. The public are requested to contribute their quota in money and clothes. Swami Sarvananda has kindly consented to lead the procession.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING—1ST DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—1¼ Miles.

BARONET	1
FAITHFUL	2
KHUNDIL	3

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—1¼ Miles.

BELL METAL	1
GAURISANKER	2
AQUILEGIA	3

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—6 Furlongs

STEEL BLUE	1
ZARA	2
SHIRTAJ	3

THREE YEAR OLD STAKES.—1¼ Miles.

PRECIOUS LASS	1
CAILIS	2

THE ELGIN PLATE—1½ Miles.

POMME ANNA	1
CRAB APPLE	2
PRINCE HAMED	3

THE VAUXHALL HANDICAP.—5 Furlongs.

STORMONT	1
FLUTTER FLY	2
ARROWY	3

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

KAMEL	1
MIGHTY	2
MAYIAH	3

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Div. I.—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

SAUCE	1
ALDERGROVE	2
MISS EVANS	3

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE. Div. II.

FESTIVITY	1
TREASURY	2
GANIMEDE	3

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

NORTH STAFFS' EASY WIN.

In the third round of the tournament the Remnants lost by three goals to nil on Friday against the North Staff who had an easy task to dispose of their opponents. A certain slackness was noticeable about the disorganised team from their very first game and the result of Friday's match was no surprise. It was a one sided affair and the Staff players did almost what they liked The Remnant forwards were too slow and afraid to dash. They were lighter team, no doubt, but they had opportunities which might have materialized, had the been more pussing. Every man was tied for the ball to come to him and if he did not do that he looked on. There were occasions when a Remenant half chased a staff forward nearly half the field without tackling him once.

After twenty minutes of attacking the Staff scored their first goal, an easy one through Leese. The second period was a petition of the first and two more goals were added in this period. Both of which were shot by Steel. The Teams were:—

North Staffs:—Clarke; Dunkley and Smith; Gocett, Cox and Brand; Stanley, Dennis Leese, Steel and Barratt.

Remnants:—Kodick, M. Alikhan and Masiulla; M. Ali Obdul Majeed and Obedulla; Ghouse; Mohison, Riasat, Mahboob, and Jawad.

TO-DAY at 5-15.

Bombay Gym. vs. Royal Scots.

In the Leslie Challenge Cup R.G.A. gave a walf over to the Middlesex. Hewitt came first in 14 secs.

OTHER FIXTURES.

Monday, September 22nd.—Re-play R. A vs. Middlesex Regiment.

Tuesday, September 23rd.—Durham L. I. vs. West Kents.

Wednesday, September 24th.—Dragoons vs. R. A. or Middlesex Regt.

Thursday, September 25th.—Semifinal in aid of charity. Winners of Remnants and North Staffs vs. Winners of Royal Scots and Bombay Gymkhana.

Satudday, September 27th.—Second Semi final.

The date of the final is not yet fixed. From Saturday, September 20th, all matches start at 5-15 p.m.

CRICKET AT KOLHAPUR.

(Associated Press.)

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 17.

The Northcote Challenge Shield match between the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and the Willingdon College, Sangli, which was played on the Kolhapur Infantry ground on the 14th, 15th and 16th instant resulted in a win for the Rajaram College by 55 runs.

...nning the toss the Rajaramians faced the bowling of Chaugle and Malude and scored 76 runs for 5 wickets when a rot set in and the side was dismissed for 109. Tervadker carried his bat for a faultless innings of 52 not out. The Willingdonians on the first day's batting scored 82 for 5 wickets and strangely enough were all out for 109 the next day, the first innings therefore resulting in a tie. Mr. Chaugle played a merry innings of 50.

The Rajaramians batted well in the second innings and scored 139.

The Sangli team also played well but soon got out for only 84. Mr. Tarvadkar and Khan for the Rajaram College and Chaugle Nalude, Patil and Tukdeo for the Willingdon College were the successful bowlers.

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1924.

THE NATION'S PENANCE.

As one recovers a little from the first shock of the news of the Mahatma's fast one tries to apply one's will and exercise one's reason on the most burning question of the day. The modern mind doubts if the self-immolation of an individual, however pure and exalted, can succeed in permanently cementing the hearts and minds of millions of sectaries who have been warring of late with special venom. Fears have also been expressed that the relations between the two communities might be permanently embittered if the Mahatma's life were endangered by his prolonged fast. But all argument seems unavailing in face of the Mahatma's decision to sacrifice his health and even life on the altar of inter-communal peace. His fast is to him both a penance and a prayer. He prays "to the Hindus and Muslims who have hitherto worked in unison not to commit suicide." If all or most of our warring countrymen solemnly prayed to the same end the common purpose would be fully and immediately accomplished. But all, nay even most of them, cannot be expected to pray. The most thoughtful among them, therefore, should practise penance. Not by fasting for that is the one thing that the Mahatma has always restrained his dearest and nearest from doing on all such occasions. And how would his real purpose be achieved if his followers unfitted themselves for all active work by fasting instead of working with desperate energy for the cherished goal?

Their penance must take the practical form that the situation demands. All sensible men and women of both communities should immediately bestir themselves for killing the hydra-headed serpent of communal war instead of wasting a single minute in lamenting the fast or nervously watching on the Mahatma's health. He has by a single act of martyrdom quickened the hearts and stirred the imagination of his countrymen. He has placed all India on its mettle. We pointed out yesterday that the Mahatma's decision, though supremely noble is not only unnecessary but is not calculated to create the most favourable atmosphere for an enduring settlement and not merely a truce. But the decision is there and his countrymen cannot merely reason with him or watch and pray. They have to be up and doing. Let them, then, exert themselves to the best of their abilities for settling a difficult but not insoluble question. Delhi has naturally made the beginning. Maulana Mahomed Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Swami Shraddhanand have convened for the 23rd instant a meeting of the prominent leaders of all the communities, including non-official Englishmen, to discuss and devise remedies for the present Hindu-Muslim tension the gravity of which has been emphasised a thousand-fold by the Mahatma's fast. We have no doubt but that these leaders will meet with the unanimous desire of settling at lightning speed the broad lines of compromise at almost any cost. They may also be relied upon fully to provide for the different occasions and emergencies that have caused troubles at various places. Here we can help in two ways. Firstly, the local leaders of both communities should meet together almost immediately in their towns and villages and send their suggestions to the Delhi meeting. Secondly, and this is much more important, Congress and communal workers all over India, whatever their personal views may be, should prepare themselves to acclaim with alacrity every term of the Delhi settlement.

But is it necessary to wait even so long? Have we not waited long enough till we have jeopardised the most precious life of all? Why cannot Hindus and Muslims all over the country, and specially in places which have been the scenes of recent troubles, immediately meet in their hundreds and thousands and solemnly pledge themselves to abide by the decision of Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali on all questions at issue between them and to keep the peace till their decisions are received? This will, indeed, be the quickest and noblest response to the Mahatma's prayer to re-instate God in our hearts. While, however, we are writing and thinking, the Mahatma's body is every hour, every minute, wearing away. Will it be permissible to believe that the Mahatma has only prescribed a maximum fast of 21 days and that he will be able to break it even earlier if he is thoroughly assured about the achievement of Hindu-Muslim unity from all parts of India and particularly all the centres of recent strifes? We trust the fast is impliedly conditional on such a consummation. Therefore, the duty of his countrymen is clear. Let them remember that by what they do at this most critical juncture they stand to be judged by posterity. Let them, therefore, rise and act before it is too late, so that generations yet unborn may not condemn them for proving unworthy of the incomparable leader who sought to save them from national suicide.

TAXATION AND NATIONAL WELFARE.

The debate on the so-called Taxation Committee in the Council of State as well the Legislative Assembly seems to have been, in many respects, beside the point. There are a number of minor and major issues involved in the entire proposal with which the speakers, judging from the reports, do not seem to have made it their business adequately to grapple. Thus there is the vital question of the nature and scope of the inquiry. Assuming that an inquiry of the kind is needed, what do we want it for? What is it to consist in? Those who originally asked for the inquiry by resolutions in the Council of State intended thereby to obtain some kind of a basis for co-relating the burdens of taxation with the ability to bear them, with the benefits expected from the service supposed to have been rendered by the arms of war gathered by this means by the State. When the Government accepted the idea,—after considerable demur and verbal modifications,—they seem to have intended quite a different thing by the inquiry. Sir Basil Blackett, the spokesman of the Government, seems rather obsessed with a desire to improve the administrative details of the taxation already in existence, with possibly a little re-shuffling in the minor items of his repertoire, without worrying himself a great deal as to the relation between taxation and taxable capacity, or between tax-burdens and tax-benefits. He is unable to deny the need for the larger and more radical inquiry; only he takes refuge under an *obiter dictum* about the time it would take to order such an inquiry. But, if he accepts the need for it, why on earth should the time matter? We do not believe the time would be quite so considerable as the temperamental obstructionists in all such root questions want to make it out to be. Granted a sympathetic, simultaneous inquiry in the provinces, there is no reason why that inquiry should not be finished within a year or two at the most. It is rank nonsense to talk of the committee, —or whoever may be entrusted with the task—having to go to England or any other country. It may even be doubted if most of the material required for the inquiry is not available in the pigeonholes of the several secretariats, where a good deal of it lies buried as secret and confidential records of the Government of India. It is, to put it mildly, strange in the extreme why the Government have not yet published the results of the inquiry said to have been carried out by the late Lord Cromer and Lord Curzon in the same field. The remarks of Sir Basil indicate a guilty conscience, which in all probability seems to apprehend that the results of the inquiry, of the type that is really needed, may not be quite flattering to the sponsors of the British rule in this country,—for there was absolutely no reason for him to go into hysterics about the economic position of India under the present benign British rule and that in the past. The inquiry may or may not reveal good grounds for a heavy indictment of the British administration in India; but this much is clear. Those who are needlessly blocking the way for a full and comprehensive inquiry on the flimsy pretexts of time and what not are doing no great service to the Government they represent. The charge of placing the cart before the horse could not possibly have been more appropriately urged; and, even if the Government succeed in carrying their programme, they must do so with the indubitable conviction that the inquiry is as futile as it is untrustworthy and incomplete.

Apart from the vital question of the nature, object and scope of the inquiry, the minor issue of the personnel has played its part also, perhaps a more imposing role than was its by right. The kind of inquiry here urged is, and must be common to the entire country, even though for the sake of convenience it may be carried out severally and simultaneously in the different provinces. There is and there can be in this matter no question of classes or communities. We are all equally subject to taxation, though we may not all have equal tax-burdens. The claim for a representative of this or that class or community utterly fails to see the real issue involved, as also the true nature of the authority invested in a committee of this kind. Their investigations can only be merely investigations. They are not even recommendations, in the sense that the Lee Commission's Report, for example, may be so described. And even that was thrown out by the Assembly. The Taxation or the Economic Inquiry Committee's findings cannot be more binding; and they cannot be given effect to without being considered by the Legislature. Where, then, is the need to clamour for special representation? It is bad enough that the present British Government in India is being steadily demoralised, and looks at every question, from the fate of the Services downwards as a mere matter of job-distribution. Is it any reason why the country should also imitate this scandalous policy? The Economic Inquiry of the kind we have in view is a task for experts,—an investigation by people who have made such studies their life-work. They can have no right to bind by their findings the Government or the people. The results of their labours must be judged dispassionately on their own merits. Their inquiry will, indeed, lose much of its significance if it is not duly supported by cogent evidence of actual facts, and not mere theorising. But when all is said and done, a satisfactory and suitable economic inquiry which we badly need must be conducted by experts. We demur to the irony in Mr. Patel's observation about the schoolmaster on the Committee now appointed. We have disapproved of Dr. Paranjpye's nomination,—not because he is a schoolmaster, but because he is not specially qualified for this purpose as he undoubtedly is for other purposes,—and also because he has weakened the earnest of his own sincerity in public service by taking at the same time too much upon himself to discharge anything with any degree of satisfaction creditable to a man of his capability. But if Dr. Paranjpye is not suitable for special reasons, that is no reason to generalise that the Committee of this nature can ever be successful, unless it is composed entirely of experts. It is the misfortune of this country that the term "expert" suggests at once to the justly suspicious popular mind the notion of a Government official pitchforked into a place irrespective of his qualifications, except, indeed, the supreme qualification of possessing a white skin, or its equivalent in the shape of a readiness to flatter and serve the powers-that-be. It is time, however, we rose above this narrow view, especially as experts on the popular side may also be forthcoming. It would be invidious to mention names; but we have no doubt if Government had honestly intended to find really competent people to carry out a thorough-going inquiry they would not have exposed themselves to criticism on the score of the personnel as they have done.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"There is nothing before the eyes of the natives (of India) but an endless, hopeless prospect of new flights of birds of prey and passage, with appetites continually renewing for a food that is continually wasting."

—BURKE.

The Problem of Aggression.

Since Mr. Ramsay MacDonald attended the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva early this month, the League has been busy devising plans of arbitration and disarmament. Mr. MacDonald, it will be remembered, rejected the Treaty of Mutual Assistance considered by the Assembly last year and in his speech delivered at Geneva he favoured the admission of Germany into the League in order to make it a truly international organisation, suggested that the proposed Pact must deal with the definition of an "aggressor," emphasised the importance of arbitration and League Covenant and hinted that a Conference of Armaments should be convened to settle the problem of disarmament. The League, it now appears, has prepared a draft of the peace protocol, emphasising the necessity of arbitration and disarmament and embodying the proposals for breaches of the Covenant of the League. The problem of defining "aggression" is a difficult one and cleverness is so abundant in diplomatic circles now-a-days that it is easy to pick up quarrel with a neighbouring country and yet throw all the responsibility of aggression on the other side. In the last war, for example, the whole question of "aggression" turned not merely on the incitement of the Sarajevo murder or the invasion of a foreign territory but upon the question of the date of mobilisation of the Russian and German troops—a controversy of which we have not yet heard the last. But a satisfactory definition of "aggression" was once suggested by Jaures that whichever party refused to submit disputes to arbitration shall be held to be the aggressor. The problem of the definition of aggression, therefore, turns upon the nature and system of arbitration adopted for international disputes.

Arbitration and Force.

The accredited instrument devised for the performance of this function and one which stands out as almost the solitary achievement of the League is the Permanent Court of International Justice. The present protocol designates this body as well as the Council of the League as arbitrators but the Council is a notoriously reactionary body whose dealings in Upper Silesia and the Saar have shaken the faith in its justice—as is indeed evident from the latest news which indicate the setting up of another body. The proposal to make arbitration compulsory is, on the contrary, the right one though it seems doubtful whether there will not be States who will refuse arbitration on questions which involve their "national honour" and in which such arbitration would, in their opinion, constitute a limitation of their "national sovereignty." Supposing Egypt appeals to the League on the question of Sudan, will the British Government contend that it is a purely internal matter or will it agree to submit the dispute to an international tribunal? But the fact is that the members of the League fight shy of the International Court even in case of justiceable disputes so that it would be too much to expect them to submit delicate questions of non-justiceable character to the Council. The incident of Corfu, which happened last year is still fresh in the minds of many while neither the French nor the British Government have invoked the Court to decide whether the Treaty of Versailles sanctioned the occupation of the Ruhr. Not less baffling is the problem of the use of force by the League. The present protocol suggests such drastic steps as a blockade and demilitarisation of the aggressor-state and it is undeniable that the central organ must have some power to enforce its decisions—at the minimum some police, at the maximum, an army, a fleet and an air force. Even if the problem of the location of such a force is solved the difficulty of settling its composition remains. British opinion is thoroughly roused by the suggestion that the British navy should be at the disposal of the League. It is clear that the problem of constituting an authority to control such a force as well as of financing it will have to be satisfactorily solved if the League is not to split itself upon the rock of national jealousies.

Trade Union Bill.

The Bill which Government have proposed for the registration of Trade Unions is comparatively a very small and a harmless measure. We may not accuse Government of harbouring the sinister motive of controlling labour movements in the country. But we need not, on the other hand, congratulate Government on their magnanimity in not making the registration of all trade unions compulsory. For, it only means that Government have not attempted the impossible. The whole Bill, therefore, practically reduces itself to this: that the trade unions which care to register themselves will enjoy immunity from some civil and criminal liabilities incurred at present by organising strikes from work undertaken under definite contracts. But then we do not hear much about labour leaders being hauled up in courts of law on such counts, except perhaps in the old world plantations. Further, the funds of the registered trade unions will be protected from the effects of their agents' tortuous acts and will also be benefited by the legalisation of their claims for members' subscriptions. But the price asked for these paltry advantages is very heavy. For not a pie of the trade unions funds can be spent on any purpose which can be construed as political and friends of labour can only be admitted in a minority on the Union Executives. The provisions of the Bill in these respects require to be radically modified. We leave the present leaders of organised labour to balance the rights conferred and the restrictions imposed by the proposed Bill. About one thing, however, there can be no doubt. No Bill, however good, can supply the solidarity of heart and the unity of will which are the very bedrocks of all Labour movements. And no Bill, however bad, can affect by a tittle the working of the model labour unions which are the most organised embodiments of the growing class consciousness of labourers.

Labour Disputes Bill.

Allied with the question of labour unions is that of the inevitable disputes with employers and the consequent strikes and lock-outs. While, therefore, providing for the registration of trade unions Government have also proposed a Bill for the peaceful settlement of trade disputes. Here, again, Government have with one exception not sought to introduce any measure of compulsion. They have simply proposed to offer an impartial tribunal to the warring parties and even to leave the execution of its awards to the influence of public opinion. This appears to be unobjectionable and only gives legal form to what was, for instance, done by a late Governor to settle a huge Bombay strike some years ago. It is the exception, however, that is highly controversial and should be vigorously challenged in and outside the Council. For, it is proposed that the workers employed in services, such as water and sanitation, electricity and transport, will be punishable if they summarily strike work without giving previous intimation to their employers in the matter and without waiting for the award of any arbitration board that may be appointed to settle the dispute. Now, one may recognise the paramount necessity of these services intimately associated as they are with the life of a modern community and yet oppose the distinction sought to be made in regard to the exercise of the inherent rights of all labourers. And, then, is it possible to do so? How can you, for instance, prevent the workers of the G. I. P. workshops from striking just like their brethren of the cotton mills nearby? Besides, how can you punish thousands of workers who strike work together? We have no hesitation, therefore, in urging the deletion of all provisions regarding necessary services, which are besides not to be found in the labour laws of England itself. And, apart from this reactionary exception, the Bill should not be trusted to usher a millennium. Friends of Labour will do well to rely on their internal strength and organising capacity rather than on any machinery provided by Government for its general welfare and the vindication of its rights.

BHUPENDRANATH BASU.

(BY K. R. DAPHTARY).

The death of Babu Bhupendranath Basu removes from the public service in India one more stalwart, who served his mother land for two generations; and it must be admitted that he did so with a sincerity all his own. His abilities and activities were many-sided and he was one of those who believed that for India to have her proper place in the world it was necessary to remove the causes which have brought her and her people to the deplorable condition she is in, and these causes affected the whole life of the people. Of these causes one may be mentioned which, to his mind, was most pernicious and which he most vigorously and incessantly sought to eradicate. Briefly stated this cause is the neglect by the Hindus of their "Dharma" —"Dharma" not as is found in several of the customs and practices which have no sanction of the holy Scriptures but "Dharma" as enjoined by them. This neglect led, among others, to the evil of exclusiveness and caste spirit which in its turn produced the ever-increasing distinctions and differences and watertight compartments of caste with the consequential customs of child marriage, enforced widowhood, prohibitions as regards travel out of the country and intercourse with our own brethren within the country itself. The bane of unapproachability, untouchability and depressed or backward caste were the corollaries. The depressed condition of women in reality as opposed to high-sounding theories can also be accounted for by this neglect alone. Where wrong notions of Dharma creep in, they suppress the right ones and in the place of liberty equality and fraternity which the holy Scriptures incessantly teach there came helplessness, submissiveness, dependence, false notions of superiority and inferiority with the back-ground of unreasonableness and shamelessness, hatred displaced love; sanity gave way to perversity; oppression and cruelty took the place of *Ahimsa* and *Daya* and, above all, untruth pervaded where Truth alone should rule.

Marriage—the Foundation.

Babu Bhupendranath Basu argued in this way and hit upon the question of marriage as the all-important one which must be satisfactorily tackled before any real advance could be made to destroy the other evil growths and weeds which hampered the healthy growth of Indian humanity. Marriage is the foundation of all social order and is the most important of the Sanskaras according to holy Scriptures. Where it degenerates into a sale or barter of boys and girls or into a game of pleasure for the parents and relatives, where

(Continued on page 11.)

PROPOSED PACT

ITS BASIS

QUESTION OF PARTIAL AGREEMENTS.

LONDON, Sept 18.

Geneva.—It transpires that the basis of the proposed pact which the subcommittee is discussing will be that all signatories will undertake to recognise the jurisdiction of the Court of International Justice and submit all disputes, the the settlement of which is not provided for under articles 12, 13, and 15 of the Covenant to the Council of League which will give decisions by a majority vote but the procedure with regard to arbitration is still to be settled, and possibly in view of the objections of one delegation, a separate body, instead of the Council of League, may be established as the Court of Arbitration.

The question of partial agreements or the so-called regional agreements between various States apparently led to considerable discussion yesterday. Finally the French proposal was agreed to, namely, that as long as the Covenant was not universal, partial agreements should continue to exist though coming within the scope of the General Pact of Mutual Assistance, provided they were registered and published by the League. This proposal is subject to modification.—Reuter.

VOTE FOR HEALTH ORGANISATION.

PROPOSAL FOR INCREASE REJECTED,

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Budget Committee of the League by 16 votes to 15, rejected the Italian proposal to increase the vote for the Health Organisation by 200,000 francs. Great Britain. South Africa, New Zealand and India voted against Australia and Ireland for the motion. The Canadian delegate was absent. The proposal that Brazil and Portugal should make an increase of 130 thousand francs was adopted by 22 votes to 11. The present arrangements for International Exchange Health Officers will be maintained. The Committee voted 200 000 francs for the settlement of refugees with a rider, added by Sir Henry Strakosch (South Africa), that appropriation must disappear in 1926.—Reuter.

THE MOROCCAN WAR.

A SPANISH AEROPLANE SHOT DOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Madrid.—An official communique reports an attempt to relieve the post of Gorgues which is fiercely resisted by the enemy. The operation will be continued to-day. A Spanish aeroplane was shot down to-day and it caught fire and both the occupants, Captain and Sergeant, were killed.—Reuter.

"NO HUMILIATING PEACE."

SPANISH GENERAL'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Paris.—Interviewed by "Le Journal's" Madrid correspondent a high military authority strongly denied, the reports of negotiations between Spain and Abdul Karim on the basis of the terms proposed by the Riffis last year. He declared that the army would not agree to the humiliation of peace dependent on the evacuation of Tetuan which would amount to a betrayal of international agreements and lead to revolution in Spain.—Reuter.

WAHABIS NOT ADVANCING.

REFUGEES ARRIVE AT JEDDAH.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Port Sudan.—Wahabi invaders have not further advanced from Taif from which place many refugees have arrived at Jeddah. The refugees say there was much shooting and pillaging during the first night after the capture of Taif. The number of deaths has not yet been ascertained but it may possibly be two to three hundred, mostly inhabitants of Mecca.—Reuter.

LOCATELLI SAILS FOR ITALY.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

New York.—Locatelli sailed to-day for Italy in liner "Guilocesare." Owing to threats he was accompanied to the pier by a score of police. He said his good-byes on the ship in the state room with curtains drawn and surrounded by detectives.—Reuter.

BRITISH DILPOMATS UNPERTURBED.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The hoisting of the Soviet flag on Wrangel Island has not perturbed British diplomatic circles which point out that during negotiations preceding the signature of the Anglo-Russian Treaty, Russians were told that the island would again become Russian property.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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EGYPT

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

TO OVERTHROW PRESENT GOVT.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Cairo.—Despite the secrecy which is being observed it is understood that the Court which is inquiring into the attempt on Zaghlul Pasha on July 12th, has discovered the existence of a conspiracy designed to overthrow the present regime with the ex-Khedive pulling strings. It is alleged that the Abbashilmi's actions were first directed against Great Britain involving the assassination of British officials. Subsequently the plans were changed to a campaign of assassination against "Egyptian traitors," thereby maintaining uneasiness in Egypt which would prevent solid establishment of the new regime. It is expected that the facts established by the Court of Enquiry will be made public, shortly.—Reuter.

FIND OF TOMB CHAPELS OF THIRD DYNASTY

IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGAL DISCOVERY IN EGYPT

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Cairo.—What the Firth of Egyptian Antiquities Department describes as one of the most important archaeological discoveries in recent years has been made adjacent to the famous step pyramid Sakkara near Cairo. It consists of two tomb chapels of the third dynasty built in a style differing from Egyptian architecture in almost every respect. They are the earliest stone buildings known. Work has been only proceeding for two months on this site which, it is hoped, will be completely cleared in the coming winter.—Reuter.

FALL IN EGYPTIAN COTTON MARKET

DEPUTATION URGES GOVT. INTERVENTION

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Cairo.—Replying to a deputation urging the Government intervention in the cotton market owing to declining values the Minister of Agriculture promised that the Government would intervene as a purchaser in the spots and futures markets, if necessary, to the extent of two millions Kantars.—Reuter.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Cairo.—There seems to be some misunderstanding with regard to the exact terms of the reply of the Minister of Agriculture to the deputation which urged Government intervention in cotton market owing to declining values. While Government is prepared, if necessary, to buy up to two mill on Kantars it is hardly likely this will be found essential. Indeed prices have already stiffened considerably on the mere announcement of Government's intention. While the Minister has not definitely undertaken to intervene in the futures of the market, a small committee has been appointed to examine the best methods of applying Government intervention.—Reuter.

DIMINISHING COST OF LIVING

FRENCH CABINET REDUCES IMPORT DUTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Paris.—With a view to diminishing the cost of living, the Cabinet has decided to reduce the existing import duties on certain essential foodstuffs including condensed milk, to 66 per cent., butter to 60 and cheese, barley; rice and preserved vegetables to 50.—Reuter.

PARTIAL EVACUATION OF DORTMUND.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Paris.—A message from Mayence says that the French troops have evacuated a part of Dortmund region and begun to evacuate Limburganderlahn district near Wiesbaden.—Reuter.

FAREWELL TO BAND OF MISSIONARIES.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

A gathering at Westminster to-night, bade farewell to 18 men and women, who are leaving to take up missionary work in India, Burm, China and Canada on behalf of the Bible Churchmens' Society which has existed for less than three years. This is the first party of missionaries it is sending abroad.—Reuter.

S. S. "Sutlej", which is expected to arrive at Calcutta on or about the 13th October 1924 has on board 38 Indian emigrants returning from Surinam in addition to those from Jamaica and British Guiana already notified.—A. P.

THE CHINESE WAR.

COLLAPSE OF CHEKIANG ARMY

SHANGHAI AT MERCY OF KIANGSU FORCES.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Shanghai.—The Chekiang army has debacled owing to the southern and western commands revolting and deserting to the Fukien and Kiangsu sides, respectively. The collapse of the remainder of the Che-

kiang army is believed to be imminent, leaving Shanghai at the mercy of the Kiangsu forces. Fears have not been entertained regarding the safety of the foreign settlement in view of the precautionary measures taken.—Reuter.

HEAVY FIGHTING BEFORE LIMPO.

CHEKIANG TROOPS BRIBED.

LONDON, Sept. 19

Shanghai.—The Chekiang army's southern troops were bribed. The coup-d'etat was organised by Hsiachao, the chief of the Cheking Constabulary, who is o not very friendly towards Lunyungh-siang, Tuchum of Chekiang. The latter left for Shanghai and has offered to retire. Heavy fighting is reported before Liupo.—Reuter.

MANCHURIAN ARMIES DRIVE TOWARDS PEKING.

LONDON, Sept. 19

Peking.—The Manchuria armies' drive towards Peking is in full progress. The Peking Government is rushing troops to repel the invasion.—Reuter.

INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

FRENCH OFFER ACCEPTED BY LEAGUE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Geneva.—A meeting of the Committee discussed the proposed establishment of an International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris on the basis of the French offer of Chateau Vincennes as the headquarters with an annual allowance of a million francs.

Mr. Charlton of Australia vigorously opposed the proposal on the ground that the Institute would lose its essential international character if it was located in Paris, and he urged its establishment in a neutral country.

Dr. Gilbert Murray (Great Britain) agreed that the Institution was liable to assume the character of the country of its establishment, but he expressed the opinion that the Committee could not reject the generous French offer.

The Committee voted in favour of the acceptance of the proposal.

Mr. Charlton's objection was noted.—Reuter.

BRITISH SUBMARINES ON CHINA STATION.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Admiralty has decided to complete to a full complement during the current financial year submarinens in reserve on China station. Additional crews are being sent to Hongkong early in October.—Reuter.

ASSASSINS OF ALEXANDROFF EXECUTED.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Sofia.—The assassins of Todor Alexandroff who were captured in mountains have been executed. Thirty thousand attended Alexandroff's requiem mass in cathedral.—Reuter.

In the third division, the Southern section of League, Charlton drew with Watford, the score being one all.—Reuter.

In the Rugby football match, Gloucester beat Moseley by 24 points to 14.—Reuter.

All Blacks defeated Cornwall at Camborne by 29 points to nil.—Reuter.

INDIA UNDER INDIANS

"UNIMAGINABLE CHAOS OF BLOODSHED & RUIN"

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" OUTBURST.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Commenting on Hindu-Moslem antagonism in India and the Swarajist agitation, the "Daily Telegraph" expresses its conviction that the withdrawal of British authority from India now would be immediately followed by unimaginable chaos of bloodshed and ruin and declares that assent to the Swarajist demand would be an atrocious crime against 240 million non-political Indians. The paper says the question for the British people is not one of replacing the reforms already conceded by a grant of home rule, but whether the Indians of small political class are proving themselves fitted to exercise the liberties and powers already entrusted to them. As for the Indianisation of the administrative services, the present frequent outbreaks only icrease the very serious doubt whether the Lee Report did not go too far in the recommendations for gradual diminishing of the British strength in those services.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND IRAQ.

CONTINUANCE OF MANDATORY SYSTEM UNNECESSARY.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Genova.—At the Council of the League today Lord Parmoor moved for adoption of the documents presented by the British Delegation relating to the new status of Iraq. He declared that the British Government no longer considered the continuance of the mandatory system necessary and had acted in strict accordance with the covenant. Lord Parmoor expressed the opinion that Iraq had shown aptitude for independent administration proposal.

M. Branting (Sweden), thanked Lord Parmoor for his statement and drew his attention again to Persia's request that Persian nationals should be included among Europeans for which the Anglo-Iraq treaty had provided. The Council adjourned their discussion on the documents.—Reuter.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT YEAR.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

According to a member of the Executive of the British Empire Exhibition, there is now no possible doubt that the Wembley Exhibition will be continued next year.

The odds were 10 to 1 against this, a fortnight ago, but Australia has now given a lead to other Commissioners by recommending to its Government the continuance of the Australian pavilion, next year. The member of the Executive states that almost all Overseas exhibitors are prepared to exhibit in 1925. He estimates that at least six firms are prepared to take the place of each of the few firms in the United Kingdom Palaces who are desiring to fall out.—Reuter.

STATEMENT DEPRECATED.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The statement that the Empire Exhibition will carry on till 1925 is authoritatively deprecated. Lord Stevenson has pointed out that he would make a statement on this subject immediately he was in a position to do so.—Reuter.

PHOTO-COPYING SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

A public meeting was held in the hall of the Sarvajanik Sabha on Thursday under the Presidentship of Mr. N. R. Gunjal, M L C to condemn the photo-copying system newly introduced in the Bombay Registration Department. Resolutions were passed condemning the system as inconvenient, more costly and injurious to the records. It was also resolved that documents photo-copied since 1921 should be again copied in hand-writing according to the old method. Copies of the resolutions were forwarded to the Minister in Charge.

FIRE IN OIL TANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 19.

This morning a serious fire broke out in one of the oil tanks of Burmah Oil Company at Syriam. The tank has been struck by lightning. The tank which had a capacity of two million gallons had crude oil in it. Fire is still burning.

THE NIZAM AND KHADDAR.

Some days back H.E.H. the Nizam invited Mrs. Sarojini Naidu from Bombay and made her stay as his State guest, writes "Riyasath". During her stay, Mrs. Naidu had many interviews with H.E.H. and in one of which she presented him with two pieces of Khaddar, which H.E.H. gladly accepted. Next day when Mrs. Naidu visited H.E.H. she was surprised to see her Khaddar appearing on H.E.H.'s person.

MAHATMA'S FAST.

LAHORE NEWSPAPERS' MOVE.

COMMUNAL PROPAGANDA SUSPENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

On receipt of the news of Mahatma Gandhi's self-imposed fast the local Muslim papers "Zamindar," "Siyasat" and "Muslim Outlook" have agreed to observe a week truce from to-morrow during which period these three papers will not publish any editorial reference to the Hindu-Muslim riots or any editorial defensive anti-Hindu propaganda. It is further understood that "Tanzim" and "Vakil" of Amritsar have been wired to join the Lahore Muslim papers in setting an example to other papers. The Muslim point of view, it is stated, is that, if, while the Muslim press observe truce, the Hindu press continue their anti-Muslim propaganda, the party at fault will be clearly indicated and this party alone will be responsible so far as Punjab is concerned if anything happens to Mr. Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi has already been informed of the Muslim papers' intention.

REMOVAL OF EXCISE SHOPS.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY'S MOVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

At a meeting of the Howrah Municipality to-day the Commissioners resolved that, with a view to improve the health of the town, Government be moved that necessary steps be taken to remove all excise shops from the Municipal area of Howrah town.

TARAKESHWAR DISPUTE.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Mr. C. R. Das has made a statement to the Associated Press on the Tarakeshwar settlement. He says:—"In my statement issued on the 9th September I said: 'As soon as the terms are arranged between the Mohunt and the Satyagraha Committee they will be published and it would then by for the public to judge as to whether these terms are satisfactory or otherwise.' The terms were finally arranged to-day at about 11 o'clock and I hasten to publish them.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

It will be seen from the terms that (1) The present Mohunt abdicates, (2) Probhat Chandra Giri will become Mohunt, but will be under the entire control of the Committee even to the extent that the Committee will have the power to remove him from the 'Guddi'; (3) Properties of which the net income is over Rs. 30 000 and the temple offerings which every year amount to at least double that amount will be placed in the hands of the Committee for the purpose of Seva and necessary charities, educational or otherwise; (4) That other properties of which the net income may be between Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 32,000 will be managed by the Mohunt for the time being, that is to say, by Probhat Chandra Giri and his successors, but the said income will be devoted for the maintenance of whoever the Mohunt may be for the time being. The Mohunt will have no right to any further sum for his maintenance but of the properties and the temple offerings, which will be placed in the hands of the Committee. (5) Probhat Chandra Giri and his successors will be bound by the scheme of management which it will be for the Committee to draw up. (6) That if the said Probhat Chandra Giri mismanages or oppresses the tenants of the maintenance properties the Committee will at once take possession of them and manage them directly. (7) The temple and the palace along with other properties will be public properties and be managed by the Committee. (8) The worship of Laxmi Narayan shall be opened to the public."

OBJECT OF SATYAGRAHA FULFILLED.

To my mind these terms fulfil the object of the Satyagraha as I set out in my first statement of the 13th May. The two issues which I mentioned in that statement are satistactorily solved. The present Mohunt is not to remain the Mohunt of this religious shrine and the temple and the vast properties attached to the temple will be placed in the hands of the Committee and dedicated to the worship of God and the care and comfort of the pilgrims. It is now for the public to judge whether these terms are satisfactory and whether in spite of these terms Satyagraha is to continue."

AKALI JATHA FOR JAITO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 19.

The thirteenth Shahidi Jatha of Akalis left for Jaito last night. The Jatha was led in a procession carrying a Granth Sahib or holy book in a palanquin. When this Jatha reaches Sialkot district it will be divided into two equal parts. One of these will traverse the villages of Gujarat district while the other will march through Gujranwala. It will reach Jaito towards the end of October.

GLOOMY PROSPECT

NO FAITH IN LABOUR PARTY.

MR. BAPTISTA RETURNS DEJECTED.

Mr. Joseph Baptista who went as a delegate from India to represent the Indian Labour at the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva returned by the English Mail s. s. "Macedonia" yesterday. The steamer was expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at about six o'clock in the morning and a number of friends and admirers of Mr. Baptista congregated at the Mole early in the morning. The steamer however arrived about six hours earlier than the scheduled time and Mr. Baptista did not care to wait till the break of the morning, but left at midnight as soon as the steamer anchored along the shore. He thus gave a surprise to his own family at home who expected to receive him at the Mole in the morning as also his friends who were ready with garlands to welcome him back among them. They all however went to his house and garlanded him profusely and welcomed him heartily.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Mr. Baptista said his visit to the International Labour Conference was not as encouraging, as he had expected at first. The representative therefore turned to the political aspect of his visit to the West.

POLITICAL WORK.

When asked to give a brief account of his political work in England he replied:—"I crossed the Kala Pani to represent Indian Labour at the Conference at Geneva at Government expense. I, therefore, deemed it proper to abstain from all political propaganda by way of orations or agitation, but I endeavoured to ascertain what prospects there were of peaceful progress towards "the realization of responsible Government in British India" under a Labour Government. For this purpose I had the honour of interviewing the Secretary, and the Under-Secretary of State for India, the friends of India in the House of Commons, and the leading lights of the Trade Union movement outside the House of Commons.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

Asked to state what conclusion he had drawn from these interviews, Mr. Baptista at first hesitated as he wished to acquaint himself with the developments that have taken place in India since his departure, but eventually spoke as follows:—"I must candidly confess that the prospects are exceedingly gloomy. In navigating the ship of State the Labour Cabinet has lost its compass as completely as the Labour Premier did when he wrote in his chapter on the conquest of India:—'We spread over the West from Bombay, over the East from Calcutta.' (*Vide* The Government of India, p. 31.) This is a painful conclusion for one who believed that the Labour Party were animated by the immortal principles of liberty, equality, fraternity and justice. It was all the more painful for one who had persuaded the late Lokmanya Tilak to place his trust in the growing power of Labour. I begin to feel that the Anglo-Indian journals were right when they warned us that the Labour Party will forget in office the promises they were making in opposition. I used to believe that the Labour Cabinet would rise superior to such political hypocrisy."

Q.—Assuming the Labour Party were returned to power at the next election, is there any prospect of a Commonwealth of India Bill materialising?

A.—Not at all. No Cabinet member will touch such a Bill with a pair of tongs. There is a large volume of verbal sympathy and good-will, but no desire or intention to concede Swaraj to India for a generation or two. The Labour Party will not even make Home Rule for India a plank of their platform as Gladstone made Home Rule for Ireland. I was plainly told that this would be courting certain defeat at the polls. It is, therefore, plain that the leaders of the Labour Party will not take the risk of defeat by making Home Rule for India a vital issue at the next election.

Q.—But does this signify that the people of England are against the grant of Home Rule to India?

A.—Of course, it does. The Labour Party has forgotten if not repudiated the resolution for conceding Home Rule to India which they passed at the Nottingham Conference in 1917, and which they confirmed at subsequent Conferences. It does not figure on the agenda of the Conference that commenced on the 5th of this month. I was invited as a fraternal delegate from India, but I was unable to attend.

Q.—But is this an accurate picture of the attitude of the workmen of Great Britain towards Indian aspirations?

A.—I cannot speak with confidence upon the subject. I felt that the high temperature of good-will and gratitude manifested in 1917 for War services rendered by India had considerably fallen, but I cannot say whether it has evaporated as Labour leaders profess to believe. On the contrary, I am inclined to believe that the people will respond cordially to appeals to their sense of justice and love of liberty. I should like the Indian National Congress to question every member of the present Cabinet whether he is prepared to pilot or support a Bill of Home Rule for India. And, if the answer is in the negative to set up a candidate to contest his election with his constituency. This would be excellent propaganda, but apart from it, we would know exactly how and where we stand.

Q.—Is there any prospect of any advance-

(Continued on page 11)

STRINGENCY IN MONEY MARKET.

STABILISATION OF RUPEE URGED.

FINANCE MEMBER'S STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Important questions about loan bank rate, exchange rate and financial stringency were answered in the Assembly to-day, by the Finance Member. Sir Pursnotamdas Thakurdas asked. 1. What is the total amount of the Government of India Loan subscribed this year by the public. 2. Is it a fact that bank rate was increased by one per cent to 5 per cent in the third week of August last. 3. Will Government name similar precedents in the last 25 years when bank rate had to be put up in the month of August. 4. Are Government aware that money market in India is tighter at present than in any corresponding periods of normal years. 5. In view of the satisfactory state of currency will the Government be pleased to explain the scarcity of money that was perceived last season and is felt as early as September this year. 6. Are Government aware that apprehensions are widely entertained that unless the Government of India change their policy followed till now and arrange for automatic expansion of country's currency, tightness of money market may increase seriously and affect the marketing of crops of India during the next six months. 7. Will Government be pleased to state their policy regarding the provision of adequate currency in case of the apprehensions stated in question (6) above prevailing. 8. Will Government be pleased to state when they expect (A) to take steps themselves to change ratio in statute or (B) to give necessary facility for and support to a non-official member suggesting a change from the two shilling ratio. 9(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a telegram from London printed in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 27th August last wherein it is stated that Lord Meston and Sir James Wilson stated last month that it is of great importance to trade of India and welfare of the population that value in gold of rupee should be stabilished. Are Government aware that it is further stated by these authorities with considerable experience of Indian Finance that now that rupee is again worth 1/15 of gold in a sovereign. It will require no great effort to stabilise it at that rate. (B) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the issue of the financial news of London which says that the continuance of the two shilling ratio on Statute Book has brought India's trade and industry to the verge of bankruptcy. 10. Are Government prepared to consider the question of appointing a committee in India with a majority of Indians to revise the present currency policy of the Government of India with special reference to the provision of adequate currency and other cognate details.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett replying said (1) The amount subscribed by the public to the Government of India Rupee Loan this year was Rs. 13,20,77,200. (2) The Imperial Bank of India raised its rate from 4 per cent to 5 per cent in the third week of August 1924. (3) Bank rate was raised in 1906 and 1913 by the Bank of Bengal from 5 per cent to 5 per cent. During August from 3 per cent to 5 per cent and from 4 per cent to six per cent by the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay respectively in 1914, while in 1875 to 1921 inclusive bank rate was 5 per cent or over throughout August, except that in case of the bank of Bombay it was raised from 4 per cent to 5 per cent in the middle of August 1916. (4) On the whole I think it is true to say that money market in India is more stringent at this moment than usual at this time of the year. (9) (a) I do not think that Lord Meston has expressed himself in favour of immediate stabilisation of rupee at Is. 4d. gold Sir James Wilson writing to London "Times" in 3rd week of August does indeed advocate this course but in doing so he writes it might be necessary to reduce the quantity of rupee currency in circulation and this could most easily be done by withdrawing a portion of the greatly inflated note circulation. "This does not suggest that Sir James Wilson is closely acquainted with present day financial conditions in India. (B) The statement that continuance of 2 shilling ration on Statute Book has brought India's trade and industry on the verge of bankruptcy seems to me patently incorrect and not to deserve serious attention either from the Hon. Member or from the Government. I have now answered questions (1) to (4) and question (9). In reply to remainder of questions, I think it will be more useful to make a general statement than to reply to each question in isolation. Three separate points are raised. (a) Continuance of statutory ration of 2s. gold for rupee; (b) question of substituting a ration of 1s. 4d. gold; and (c) stringency in money market. These questions are inter connected but not so closely I think as is implied in the question (c). The Government as has been stated more than once regard 2s. ratio is inoperative but harmless. They desire that in due course an effective ratio should be substituted for 2s. ratio; but it is necessary first of all to be sure that whatever new ratio is decided upon can be made fully effective as well as to determine what new ration ought to be. I would point out to the Hon. Member that a ratio of 1s. 4d. gold would have been as inoperative during the last busy season as 2sh. ratio was and that 2sh. ratio cannot therefore be said to have prevented the automatic expansion of currency. (b) The Government do not think that it will be in the interests of India to fix a new gold ratio for rupee forthwith at a time when countries like Holland, Switzerland and South Africa regard a return to gold standard in their own case as a somewhat rash experiment until they are more certain of what will happen to sterling. A satisfactory outcome of London Conference on reparations undoubtedly gives hope that moment for action will be accelerated. But it has not yet arrived. When time comes it will be necessary that Government should be in a position to make rate decided upon fully effective and that there should be means for supporting the exchange if it threatens to fall below the new statutory rate, a point which is not provided for in the Bills of which the Hon. Member has given notice. Moreover, before action can be taken very careful consideration must be given to the question whether a rate of 1s. 4d. gold or some higher rate is most likely to be beneficial to India regard being had to the interests of the consumer and the tax-payer as well as other interests concerned. The Government are not in a position to fix the date when they expect themselves to be in a position to introduce legislation for altering the existing statutory rabit. Until that time comes they are not, prepared to support or give facilities to legislation on the subject introduced by a non-official member. The question of appointing a comm ttee to consider and advise on currency policy before the action is finally taken is one to which Government have given and will give careful consideration. They are not, however, prepared to make an announcement on the subject at present. (c) I have left the last question of stringency in money market. Until economic disturbances caused by the War when India's currency was greatly expanded have receded further into the background and until new savings annually available for capital investment in India become more nearly equal to the demand some stringency is probably unavoidable. During the busy season in India, a rise in bank rate may exercise a salutary check on speculation but every high rate long continued must hamper legitimate trade. I have already pointed out that ratio of 1s. 4d. gold would not in any way have relieved stringency during the last busy season whereas Government were able by issuing currency notes to a total of 12 crores against sterling in London to provide a material relief. Over and above the relief afforded by the emergency currency legislation, Government recognise that quite apart from natural affection for cheap money which is always to be found in certain portions of any business community, there is serious disquietude at present in India in regard to tightness of money and its possible effects during the coming busy season. The Government have already announced certain relaxations in rules regarding the issue of emergency currency. Apart from this they have never intention of using to the fullest extent necessary their powers to issue currency against purchases of sterling. But the Government are confident that by free use of power available to them under the existing conditions, they will be in a better position to provide a suitable relief for undue stringency during the coming winter than they were to proceed immediately, and they believe hastily, to alter the statutor ratio of rupee.

Sir Purshotamdas asked whether it would be correct to infer from the Finance Member's reply that the Government thought that ratio higher than 1/4 would be beneficial to India.

The Finance Member said the inference was incorrect. The Government could not say what ratio would have to be adopted finally. Further questioned, the Finance Member admitted that the value of 3½ per cent securities and present loan had gone down though not to the level quoted by Sir Purshotamdas.

SIR PURUSHOTTAMDAS' QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas' Currency Bills having been balloted Nos. 17 and 23 are not likely to come up for discussion during the current session. Government have refused to allow these Bills to be discussed on a Government day. He, therefore, proposes to put the following questions at to-morrow's meetings of the Legislative Assembly which Sir Basil Blackett has consented to answer.

(1) What is the total amount of the Government of India loan subscribed this year by the public?

(2) Is it a fact that the Bank rate was increased by one per cent to 5 per cent. in the third week of August last?

(3) Will Government name similar precedents in the last 25 years when the Bank rate had to be put up in the month of August?

(4) Are Government aware that the money market in India is tighter at present than in corresponding periods of normal years?

(5) Is it a fact that the position of India at present regarding the solvency and the strength of her currency credit is one of the best in the world?

(6) If the reply to question (5) above be in the affirmative will Government be pleased to state how they justify or explain the scarcity of money that was perceived last season and is felt as early as September this year?

(7) Are Government aware that apprehensions are widely entertained that unless the Government of India change their policy followed till now and arrange for automatic expansion of the country's currency the tightness of the money market increase seriously and affect the marketting of crops of India during the next six months?

(8) Will Government be pleased to state their policy regarding the provision of adequate currency in case the apprehensions stated in question (7) above prevailing?

(9) Are Government satisfied that the two shilling ratio on the statute is (A) ineffective (B) liable to and indeed the main reason of preventing the automatic expansion of the country?

(10) If the reply to (a) in question (9) above be in the affirmative will Government be pleased to state when they expect (a) themselves to take steps to change the ratio in the statute or (b) to give necessary facilty for and support to a non-official member suggesting a change from two shilling ratio?

(11) (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a telegram from London printed in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 27th August last wherein it is stated that Lord Meston and Sir James Wilson stated last month that it is of great importance to the Trade of India and welfare of the population that value in gold of rupee should be stabilised; are Government aware that it is further stated by these authorities with considerable experience of Indian finance that now that the rupee is again worth 1/15 of the gold in a sovereign it will require no great effort to stabilise it at that rate?

(B) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the issue of the "Finance News" of London which says that the continuance of the two shillings ratio on the statute book has brought India's trade and industry to the verge of bankruptcy?

(12) Do Government think that a committee should very soon be appointed in India with a majority of Indians to revise the present currency policy of the Government of India with special reference to provision of adequate currency and other cognate details?

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

With a heavy agenda of official business including supplementary demands for grants and the final consideration of the question of the separation of Railway Finance, the Legislative Assembly met this morning. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer asked whether the scrutiny of Army Estimates for 1924-25 by a sub-committee of the Executive Council had been completed and if so whether any and what retrenchment had been effected in the same.

Sir Basil Blackett replying said that the Committee was engaged in examining the probable military expenditure for 1925-26. This preliminary scrutiny had been completed, but at this date the results were naturally provisional and he could not say more than that it was hoped that the established charges of the Military Estimate would show a reduction in 1925-26.

Mr. Burdon replying to a supplementary question of Mr. Rangachariar said that Government did not propose to establish another school like the Dehra Dun Military School. They would first try to expand the Dehra Dun school itself, but at present facilities were amply sufficient for the purpose of educating and training the men they could provide for.

LAND CUSTOMS BILL.

An hour and a half was spent in discussing the Land Customs Bill. All the amendments moved were rejected and the Bill was passed as modified by the Select Committee. The Committee has left the position with regard to the Indian States exactly as it is at present and the Bill would not therefore apply to them. Mr. Kelkar's amendment to exclude non-dutiable articles from the provisions of the Bill was rejected without a division.

Mr. Patel next moved an amendment which he withdrew in favour of Mr. Kelkar's amendment. Mr. Kelkar's proposition urged that the penalty be imposed only after conviction by a magistrate and not by the orders of the executive customs officer.

Mr. Patel said the power empowering the executive officer also to become the judge was against the elementary principles of jurisprudence.

Mr. Rangachariar supported the principle underlying the amendment.

Sir Basil Blackett said the question of Executive *versus* Magisterial powers could be considered when the Bill revising the Sea Customs Act came before the House next year. Government also considered that in this respect the Sea Customs Act required change, but by passing the amendment the House would be prejudicing the issue which could be fully considered afterwards and would also be introducing magisterial convictions in the case of Land Customs involving only a few lakhs while the position with regard to the Sea Customs involving crores would remain as at present Moreover, a person might like to be dealt with by the Customs Collector than go to a Court of law at expense of time. There was already the power of appeal against the orders of Customs officers.

Mr. Jinnah while assuring that he would do nothing to go against the principle which Mr. Patel and Mr. Rangachariar had supported did not think that the amendment should be supported.

On division the amendment was rejected by 61 votes against 40.

The House then rose for lunch.

When the Assembly met after lunch Mr Bhore, Education Secretary, did not move for consideration of a Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act (relating to passenger traffic) as he understood that some Mahomedan members desired further opportunity to satisfy themselves on certain important points.

PROVIDENT FUNDS.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then moved for the consideration of a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Government and other provident funds as passed by the Council of State. He explained in full the main features of the Bill and urged on the non-official members not to attempt to refer the Bill to a Select Committee as one member had given notice of. Whatever evil might emanate from the Home Department this Bill, which was for the benefit of the poor and those who were connected with provident funds, should be considered on the floor of this House and decide on those minor points to which other amendments referred.

Dr. Lohakare moved an amendment to the effect that no amount should be deducted from the Provident Fund if the subscriber or depositor has been dismissed from employment.

Mr. Joshi supporting Dr. Lohakare complained that labourers were often dismissed for being members of certain unions.

Dr. Hyder also supported Dr. Lohakare while Mr. Cocke pointed out that deduction only might be made and not should be made.

Mr. Rangachari considered the amendment illogical while Mr. M. K. Acharya appealed to the House to safeguard the rights of poor employees who, under the Bill, would besides dismissal suffer the loss of the Provident Fund.

Mr. Hindley said that so far as the railways were concerned, there might be and were occasions on which the authorities might have to dismiss certain employees for causing accidents by negligence. This must be done in the interests of the travelling public. After all forfeitures would be made in extreme cases of necessity.

Col. Gidney thought deprivation of provident fund was wrong in principle and in practice.

Sir Charles Innes clearly pointed out that deprivation of provident fund was only in every extreme cases and not as a matter of course.

Mr. Chamanlal was not satisfied with Sir Charles Innes' speech. He reminded the House of several cases of forfeiture of provident funds against employees of N. W Railway after the big strike a few years ag but which were not put into effect after a series of protests and representations.

Sir Alexander Muddiman pointed out tha such rule was there even in the Civil Service Regulations with regard to pensions.

The amendment of Dr. Lohakare was then pressed to a division and carried amidst applause by sixty-two against thirty-nine.

Dr. Lohakare then made an attack against the whole of clause six as amended relating to power to made deductions in provident funds by the authorities. While Dr. Lohakare was making a long speech Sir Alexander Muddiman said Government was not opposed to the exclusion of that clause. Thereupon Dr. Lohakare did not proceed with his speech but Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Rama Iyengar pressed that the two sub-clauses should be put to vote separately. Thereupon the first sub-clause as provided for in the bill was put and the Assembly agreed to its retention but the second sub-clauses where Dr. Lohakare's amendment had changed the position was cut. The Home Member said he did not want to move for the passage of the bill as amended because he wanted to examine the changes consequent on Dr. Lohakare's amendment having been carried.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow when the supplementary demands and the question of separation of railway finance would be discussed.

SEPARATION OF RAILWAY FINANCE.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVT AND NATIONALISTS?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

It is understood an agreement has been almost reached between Government and the Nationalist Party on the question of the separation of railway finance. It appears to be on the following lines and would be added at the end of the Government resolution: "In view of the fact that the Assembly dheres to the resolution passed in February 1923 in favour of State management of the Indian Railways these arrangements shall hold good only so long as the East Indian Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and existing State managed railways remain under State management. In even negotiations being undertaken for transfer of any of the above railways to Company management such negotiations shall not be concluded until facilities have been given for a discussion of the whole of matter in the Assembly. If any contract for transfer of any of the above railways to Company management is concluded against the advise of the Assembly the Assembly will be at liberty to terminate the arrangements. In this resolution apart from the above convention the Assembly further recommends:—

(I) That the Railway services should be rapidly Indianised and that further Indians should be appointed as member of the Railway Board as early as possible.

(II) That purchase of stores for State railways should be undertaken through the orgapisation of the Stores Purchase Department of the Government of India.

NEW LEGISLATIVE RULES.

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

In the Assembly to-day, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar asked with reference to Legislative Department notification of 14th August 1924, published in the 'Gazette of India' of 16th instant. Will the Government be pleased to state:—(1) Why the amendment made in Indian Legislative Rules in March have been superseded by the present rules; (2) in what respects new procedure for re-introduction of motions of Legislative measures, notwithstanding the previous rejection on postponement thereof by dilatory motions carried by the Assembly differs from the earlier procedure adopted for the same purpose in March last; (3) whether any difference has been observed by the Government in principle or method as between the re-introduction of the rejected or postponed motions or Legislative measures and of rejected or postponed motions on grants in the Assembly and in Provincial Legislative Councils in the several series of amendments to the Legislative rules published in the extraordinary 'Gazette of India' since March last; (4) in what order the rules were laid before the Houses of Parliament under Section 129/2 of the Government of India Act, and whether Parliament was notified of the supersession of the earlier amendments by the later amendments and of the reasons therefor.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith replying said:—(1) The principal considerations which dictated the revision of the rules made in March last were the following: (A) Rule 20 A in its original form implied on the face of it that in cases not governed by the rule, it was not open to the Member-in-charge of a Government Bill to defer moving that the Bill be passed and also that in such cases it was open to member other than the member-in-charge to move this motion. The Government of India attached importance to the removal of this implication and the revised rule which it may be observed does no more than crystallise the established practice already recognised to some extent in the standing orders has accordingly been drawn in general terms; (b) the substitution of existing rule 36—A for original rules 36—A and 36—B effected the following objects. First, the elimination of the provision for an announcement by the Member in-charge, that Government proposed to move. The Governor-General to exercise his personal powers under Section 67—B of the Government of India Act. This alteration can hardly have taken he Honourable Member by surprise if he recollects my reply to a question on the subject put by Mr. Neogy on the 19th March last. Secondly, the substitution of the formal making of a recommendation by the Governor-General as the Act involving the withdrawal of a Bill in respect of which a dilatory motion has been carried. Thirdly, the removal of an unnecessary difference of procedure in the case of Bills in carried and Bills which the Chamber carried and Bills which the Chambed refus- refuses to take into consideration, refer to select committee or pass. (2) The original and revised rules are available for the persual of the Honourable Member who can draw his own conclusions. The principal differences have been indicated in the reply to (1).....(3) while it is true that the sets of rules o which the Honourable member refers both involve a departure from the ordinary rule against repetition of motions they are in no sense in *pari materia*, and the Government of India are of opinion that no question of difference of principle or method arise. (4) The concern of the Government of India terminated with the formal report by them to the Secretary of State of the various notifications amending the Indian Legislative and Provincial Legislative rules. They have no knowledge of the procedure which the Secretary of State has followed or will follow in complying with the requirements imposed by Section 129—A of the Government of India Act.

A COAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

PERSONNEL AND TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Government of India announce the appointment of a representative Coal Committee to enquire (1) Generally what measures should be taken by the Government, coal trade railways and by ports, whether singly or in combination to stimulate export of suitable coal from Calcutta to Indian and foreign ports. (2) In particular whether effective measures can be taken for pooling and grading of Indian coal for export for bunkering and how cost of such measures should be met by Government "The figures of imports in coal, which show the competition from which the Indian coal industry is now suffering, is not so much in Indian market as in oversea markets such as Colombo and Singapore. The Committee will consist: President F. Noyce, I.C.S. Members:—Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board Mr. F. C. Legge, Director, Wagon Interchange, Mr. S. C. Stuart Williams, Chairman, Calcutta Port Trust, Mr. A. A. F. Bray, Chairman, Indian Mining Association, Mr. W. C. Banerjee, Vice-Chairman, Indian Mining Federation, Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee of Messrs. Martin, Calcutta, Hon. Mr. J. W. A. Bell of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie, Calcutta. Secretary: H. P. V. Towns, and I.C.S.

The Committee will hold enquiry at Calcutta. It may tour. It assembles in October. Its recommendations will necessarily influence the Tariff Board's investigation of the question whether the Indian coal trade is in need of protection.

AN "AT HOME" PARTY AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Sir Basil and Lady Blackett and Sir Alexandra Muddiman were "At Home" this evening to the members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly besides a large number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen. The party had been arranged to be held on the spacious lawn at the Yarrows, the residence of Sir Basil Blackett, and the band of Seaforths was in attendance. Before the function there were rains which slightly interfered with the arrangements but very soon weather cleared. A number of Swarajists were among the others present, while other Swarajists including Pandit Motilal Nehru had written regretting their inability to attend a social function while Mr. Gandhi was fasting. A very enjoyable evening was spent and the party broke up after six.

Two games were to have been played on Thursday evening at Poona in the semi-final round of the Poona Open Polo Tournament but the one between the 2nd Lancers and the Royal Deccan Horse had to be abandoned owing to one of the latter's players hurting his hand and being unable to play. In the game between H. E. the Governor's team and the Jodhpur State the latter won by eight goals to the Government Staff three goals.—A.P.

Semi-final matches in the Calcutta Rugby Cup Tournament were played on Thursday afternoon. The following were the results:—Calcutta beat South Wales Borderers by one dropped goal one penalty goal and one try (ten points) to one penalty goal (three points). Welsh Regiment beat Calcutta Scottish by one penalty goal (three points) to nil.—A.P.

LIVY'S BOOKS

"MYSTERY FINALLY CLEARED"

PROF. DI MARTINO FUSCO'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Rome.—The mystery about the missing books of Livy has been finally cleared up. A report, accompanied by a sworn statement of Prof. Di Martino-Fusco, has been presented to the Minister of Education, by the Inspector General of State Archives, who returned from Naples. The report says that while examining the State Archives in Naples Prof. Di Martino-Fusco found a document, dated 23rd December (1321?), which is already well-known in which King Robert Anjou ordered payment to the scribe, Pao Lino for the transcription of ten books of Livy on the Macedonian war. Prof. Di Martino-Fusco, not being versed in mediaeval documents, thought Pao Lino's copy was not restricted to the ten known books, but referred to the complete text of Livy's works. The Professor continued researches in the meantime lightly assuring his friends that he had found all the missing codices and already begun transliteration of the second and ten. Prof. Di Martino-Fusco's statement admits that he followed a false scent and formally retracts all previous statements about the lost books. The Minister of Education does not doubt the *bona fines* of the statement, but intends to watch the developments with a view, if necessary, to preserving State rights of the treasure trove.—Reuter.

THE CAPITATION TAX.

NON-PAYMENT MOVEMENT IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 19.

A press communique states:—

"The movement to refuse payment of capitation tax has spread very widely in the Tavoy districts. No pretence is made that the persons taking part in the movement are unable from poverty to pay the tax or that the movement is a protest against any particular act or omission on the part of Government. It appears to be due to the incitement of leaders of the Wunthanu party who are leading their ill-informed and too credulous followers along a path which can but end in imprisonment and perhaps in bloodshed.

The movement is accompanied by acts of hooliganism against those who stand out against it. Preparations are being made to assault any persons who pay their taxes and any Government Officers who come to collect them. An attempt is, in fact, being made to establish a kind of reign of terror.

Proceedings under the Land Revenue Act and prosecutions under the Code of Criminal Procedure being proved ineffectual to check the movement, the local Government has decided to declare certain of the more prominent associations concerned to be unlawful associations under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and to quarter additional police in village tracts where truculence is being shown and an outbreak of violence may be expected. A company of military police is being sent to Tavoy under a British Officer. The Local Government will take all lawful measures to put down the unconstitutional movement and to save its misguided adherents from the consequence of their ignorance and credulity."

"UNDER ONE FLAG."

The "Leader" writes:—

"We have pleasure in inviting the attention of our readers to an important article entitled 'Under one Flag' which we reprint on another page from the "Bombay Chronicle". The article discusses in sober style and good temper a question that has been daily receiving increasing consideration from thoughtful public men daily impressed more and more by the strength and determination which the Government and the European community generally are opposing to the national demand of India for a change of the constitution and cognate reforms. Whether an United Congress will be possible is premature to say at present. More than Mr. Gandhi's suggestions will be required if that is to become a fact. The 'creed' and constitution of the Congress will have to be amended. It is of no use for us to say more at present. One thing however, is in the realm of feasibility and in our opinion it should be attempted. A conference can be brought about representative of all the parties in equal numbers and presided over by a non-partyman of the position of H H the Aga Khan or Sir Syed Ali Imam. It may restrict itself to the problem of constitutional reform. And it may pave the way for a better understanding among parties leading it may be to united action."

Official and Personal.

Lady Wilson left Kirkee for Bombay on the morning of Thursday arriving there the same afternoon where she attended a meeting of the Bombay Women's Council at the Town Hall and left for Kirkee the same night.

The Governor of Bombay paid return visits to the following Sardars on Thursday:—The Swami of Chafal, The Chief of Ramdurg Sardar V. K. Raste and Sardar Y.K. Dabhade.

The Governor of Bombay was the guest of Lt.-Colonel B.E. Murray and Officers of the 1st Bn. The King's Shropshire Light Infantry at Dinner at the Officers' Mess on Thursday.

NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA."

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

Dr. Annie Besant's Declaration.

The reader will, I hope, join me in welcoming Dr. Annie Besant's declaration on the situation. It is to me a matter of great importance that she should recognise the necessity of spinning by way of example by every worker in the national cause. Her example must mean much for the spinning movement. That at her age the gifted lady should consent to devote half an hour, in the midst of her incessant activity, to spinning speaks volumes for her devotion to the national cause

So far as the constitution of the Congress is concerned, there is evidently some confusion. There is no question of suspending it. It will need amending, if my proposal about spinning is accepted. The non-co-operation programme, including civil disobedience, is not part of the constitution. That programme will, if my proposals are accepted, be certainly suspended for one year. My share in the framing of a Swaraj scheme would be this. I would attend, if required, any non-official Conference of different parties to frame the scheme. I would be bound by the majority vote in the sense that I would not threaten civil disobedience or non-co-operation, merely because the scheme does not satisfy me—not even after the year of grace is over—provided the majority are satisfied with it. I would actively work for the scheme, if it satisfies my minimum. I may here say a word about the Congress constitution. I observe critics ascribing to me the opinion that the constitution has been an absolute failure. It has certainly broken down as measured by its own standard. But in my opinion it cannot be seriously denied that the Congress still remains the most national and representative of all the organisations of India. It still has the largest number of original members on its books and has the largest number of volunteers and paid workers of any organisation. Nor do I wish to be understood to mean that non-co-operation has absolutely failed. On the contrary, it has vitalised the nation as nothing else has. But it has not come up to the expectations formed of it. The response of the people was great, but not great enough for the purpose intended. All this, however, is small comfort to the workers, who have yet much work to do before they can reap the harvest.

Suspension or Repeal.

A friend writes:—"Is not your proposed suspension of boycotts only repeal in disguise?' Not for me. I have no present intention of securing repeal of the boycotts. If I had, I should not have hesitated to say so. I hope that it may not be found necessary to resume them. But I should have not the slightest hesitation in advising resumption if I found them necessary for national growth, just as I find their suspension necessary for national growth. "Are you not postponing the internecine feud for a year"? says the friend. My answer again is no! We would know at the end of the year where we stand. The boycotts certainly cannot be revived, if at the end of the year there is still a likelihood of sharp divisions. They can only become the national programme if the active workers on the political field can be persuaded of their necessity. Till that happens, they must remain a policy or a creed with a minority. We must not shut our eyes to the fact that whatever the Government yields will be yielded to the demand of the small, vocal and active section of the nation. Nothing will be yielded if this section is divided into many warring sub-sections. I should expect one of two things at the end of the year, either the no-changers will be converted to the purely political i.e. external activity, or the pure politicians will, recognising the futility of mere external activity, devote themselves to the intensive internal development which would necessarily involve acceptance of boycotts. It may be also that the internal development as well as political activity will command far more general acceptance and, each party helping the other, we shall compel the Government to accede to the minimum joint demands of all the parties.

The central idea underlying my proposal is to unite the nation on a common platform and to hope that each party, honestly acting upon the other would be voluntarily converted to a common form of action. Even if this grand purpose fails, we may expect at least to part company with the best grace possible and without imputing motives to one another. Suspension is not an unusual state in a movement. It often brings greater strength to a suspended plan, if it has innate vitality. Those, therefore, who believe in the intrinsic merit of the boycotts need not fear their permanent disappearance because of a brief spell of suspension. They, the believers, ought to be the surest guarantee against any such catastrophe.

'Heart Unity.'

A correspondent writes:—

"In your reply to the Bombay Municipal address you have used an expression—heart unity. I pondered and meditated on it and saw that in the core of the Universe is the secret of heart-unity. One has to go down far into the fathomless depths, grasp and run away with the divine touch-stone and touch with it the sundered and discoloured parts of human associations to bring back colour and happiness. It is in the inner being of both 'Satya and Rita,' of Truth and Law of noture . It is heart-unity that binds planet to planet and holds planets aloft in space, and it is heart-unity that keeps elemental matter bound each to the other. Chemists had discovered water was a compound of hydrogen and oxygen but by bringing the two together they could not get water till an electric current passed through them. That electric current is the heart-unity in nature. It is heart-unity that transforms things—melts ice into water, and freezes water into ice; evolution, and involution, the descent of spirit into matter and the return of matter to spirit are all the work of heart-unity.

Parvati's 'tapasya' for heart-unity with Shiva is a wonderful piece of Hindu imagery. Parvati is God's Shakti or the active principle in the Universe, incarnate in human form. I feel it was a direct vision from God to some 'sadhak' ancestor of the race. The force of activity in the Almighty was revealed in its most beautiful aspect, in the place of matter, as Parvati engaged in 'tapasya'—for what? for nothing less, i.e. denser than heart unity with the Heart of Hearts—'pranasya pranam'—a lesson for humanity to con and master. You have mastered it and applied it in the political field by heart-unity with the Alis and others, with the result that we are well on our way to get the compound of an Indian Nation made out of several distinct elements of various races and creeds. May the country take the cue from you and be firm in her 'tapasya' of activity in the direction of heart-unity."

I print the letter not for the compliment it pays me but for the heart-unity the writer emphasises and truly sees in my association with the Ali Brothers and others not of the same faith or even of the same mode of thought. "What is it," the Big Brother said to me last week "that binds us so indissolubly together, though we are so dissimilar in most things. Is it not after all the allegiance to and the fear of the same God?" What he said was so natural and true. Why should we blaspheme God by fighting one another because we see Him through different media-the 'Koran,' the 'Bible,' the 'Talmud,' the 'Avesta' or the 'Gita'? The same Sun beats on the Himalayas as on the plains. Should the men of plains quarrel with the men of the snows because of the different feel of the sun? Why should we make of books and formulas so many fetters to enslave us rather than use them as aids to our deliverance and union of hearts?

Vykom Satyagrah.

The Vykom Satyagraha has perhaps a meaning deeper than is generally realised. The young men who have organised it are stern in discipline and gentle in their dealings with the orthodox section. But his is the least part of their trials. Some of them are suffering too the persecution of social boycott. We of the western presidency have no idea of what this persecution can mean. These young men who are taking part in the movement are not only being denied social amenities but are threatened even with the deprivation of their share in the family property. If they would go to law, probably they would get their due. But a Satyagrahi cannot go to law for a personal wrong. He sets out with the idea of sufferings with the orthodox section. But this Vykom struggle seeks to achieve, the Satyagrahi seeks to convert his opponent by sheer force of character and suffering. The purer he is and the more he suffers, the quicker the progress. He must therefore resign himself to being excommunicated, debarred from the family privileges and deprived of his share in the family property. He must not only bear such hardships cheerfully but he must actively love his persecutors. The latter honestly believe that the reformer is doing something sinful and therefore resort to the only means they know to be effective to wean him from his supposed error. The Satyagrahi on the other hand does not seek to carry out his reform by a system of punishments but by penance, self-purification and suffering. Any resentment of the persecution, therefore, would be an interruption of the course of discipline he has imposed upon himself. It may be a prolonged course, it may even seem to be never ending. A little bullying or even moral suasion or coercion may appear more expeditious. What, however, I am showing here is not the greater efficacy of Satyagraha but the implications of the method the Satyagrahi has deliberately chosen for himself. Indeed I have often shown in these pages that Satyagraha is, as a matter of fact and in the long run the most expeditious course. But my purpose here is merely to show what the young Satyagrahis of Vykom are doing. The public know much of what they are doing in the shape of picketing but they know nothing of the silent suffering some of them are undergoing at the hands of their families and castemen. But I know that it is this silent and loving suffering which will finally break the wall of prejudice. I am anxious therefore that the reformers should realise their responsibility to the full and not swerve by a hair's breadth from their self-imposed discipline.

South India Relief.

Hardly had Mr. George Joseph been out of jail when he made time to send a friend the following description of the distress in Travancore:—

"The dominating fact is the floods. This very house in which I am living and the garden (cocoanut plantation), damp still and bearing marks of the level to which the water rose and rushed into living and bed rooms: kitchen and cellar, bear evidence of what the devastation meant. The garden has been partially swept away and immense damage done But I am assured, and I believe it to be true, that I have got off very cheaply. I intend to leave to-morrow and inspect the places affected.

The position generally is this. The acute starvation and absolute paralysis, which overtook men and women in the first shock of the flood, and drove them foodless, provisionless, rain-soaked to roofs and high trees, is past. Immediate relief was necessary to prevent shivering, foodless folks from dying and on the whole the relief was forthcoming. That stage is past, and people have gone back to their sodden lands and broken houses and they are bravely resuming the thread of their career. The little reserves of money and valuables they have saved all their lives through are barely able to keep them alive; but it is capital that is being eaten up, and the days of tribulation will soon be upon them. As for income, it is altogether hopeless. The year's crops have been washed away (grain, vegetables, fruits, tubers, roots). That means six months of starvation. But it is not the worst. The seed for the next sowing, and (therefore) the reaping one year ahead is also destroyed. The practice is to dry the seed in April and May and keep it for sowing at the end of the south-west monsoon, and before the north-east. This seed is precious and is always kept in the granary by the farmers. That seed is no longer available. What we shall be in for, as soon as the consumption of liquid capital is over, is famine for a year. The consequences will be staggering.

There are three things that can be done. (1) The supply of seed and food in the interval. This is impossible, because the burden will be overwhelming. No private agency can even dream of doing it. The State may be able to do it; but the Congress cannot. (2) Restoration; i.e., helping people put up their fallen houses, spoiled fields etc. That too is impossible. The State can conceivably do it, by agricultural loans etc.; but my definite impression is that it is perhaps beyond the capacity of the State itself, because the damage is so immense. (3) Helping people to keep themselves going by some profession other than agricultural, for agriculture, will give them nothing during the next twelve months. Here I think we can do something. My thought is about the spinning wheel. I would get the broken folks to spin and maintain on a minimum standard of existence, which is better than no existence at all. Famine in this case (and perhaps in all others) means unemployment; what we can do is to get the unemployed profitable work.

The organisation will mean a stupendous amount of labour, but stupendous or simple, the work of one man at his best cannot exceed his best, and I feel it can be managed. Every situation has got its own difficulty; and ours is that we have no cotton here. This is not a cotton-producing area so far (whether we shall be able to grow our own cotton is the subject of private experiments, but that is no consolation and absolutely useless for present purposes). The essential condition of spinning is cotton. We have to import it and so organize the spinning, weaving and the disposal of the woven stuff, that the processes will be self-contained and automatic. I do not know what Gandhiji intends doing about the relief here; that is why I have ventured to be so profusely explanatory. By the way, the counsel which the Associated Press made him give, i.e., 'Spin' to the flood-stricken was really sound; only, for the moment, it sounded heartless."

What another friend wrote immediately after the floods was also quite true. He said that what damage the rebellion could not do in months was done by seemingly heartless Nature in a day. The real relief will commence after the preliminary work of immediate relief is finished. The readers of "Young India" and "Navajivan" are making a most liberal response to my appeal. They may be sure that it is none too liberal for the task before the workers. I invite cotton merchants to send cotton when they cannot send cash. Thousands who cannot possibly cultivate their land for another year have nothing but the spinning wheel to fall back upon. I am asking workers to send plans of finding employment for these distressed countrymen and countrywomen. The wheel is no fetish for me and I assure the donors that if I find another common form of work for the thousands, I will not hesitate to devote their donations to that purpose.

Jealous of His Province.

The Secretary, A. I. K. B, has handed me for explanation and correction the following legitimate protest from Bihar.

"Our attention has been drawn to Mahatma Gandhi's note in the "Young India" of the 4th instant regarding the yarn sent by the members of the various provinces. Regarding Bihar, Mahatmaji, says 'there is no second best to Sjt. Rajendra Prasad.' As it might mean discouragement to some of our good spinner members, I would request you to kindly re-examine the yarns of the following members and non-members. If they are found even tolerably fair, kindly see that some mention is made of them."

I have omitted 17 names given in the letter. I owe the Secretary and the seventeen members an apology. The fact is that I handed the original report which was in Gujarati and which is printed in full in "Navajivan" for a condensed translation to an assistant and published the translation without comparing it with the original which does no injustice to Bihar. This is the translation of the portion of the original referring to Bihar.

"The yarns received are almost all common. Most hanks are unevenly spun. Cotton not good. Yarn not sprayed. Babu Rajendra Prasad has sent 10148 yards It is near 8 counts but is even and well-hanked. There is little yarn from this province so good as this."

I am sorry for the injustice done to Bihar by the "Young India" note referred to. I hope that I shall have the good fortune to find the defects mentioned by the examiner removed in the second month's consignment. The examiner draws my attention to the translation of the portion relating to Sindh also and says there may be a just protest from Sindh. I therefore hasten to give a full translation of the report regarding Sindh as follows:

"Except in the case of two or three packets, there seems to be absence of practised spinning. In some packets the hanks very and the sizes are curious. No yarn seems to have been sprayed. Some have not even taken the trouble of hanking the yarn.' Though Sindh may resent it, I am inclined to pardon the translator for the following condensation. 'A sorry affair. Little trace of practised spinning.' Neat Sindhis, beware!

BHUPENDRANATH BASU.

(Continued from page 6.)

all the imperative directions of Srutis and Smritis are thrown to the winds, where considerations alien to the nature of the sacrament influence the parents or the parties, it is no marriage but it is prostitution and the progeny is Varnasankar.

Before the English systems of law-making and law administration were introduced into India, the law was made by lawgivers and commentators, and was administered by those who knew the law according to Desha, Rupa and Kala (the locality, the circumstances of the case and the changing times). The English system has checked the possibility of improving custom by custom and has crystallized customs by decisions of Courts. Thus it was that Babu Bhupendranath Basu was among those who were convinced that legislation was the only means of removing bad laws and evil customs which had grown round Indian life and in 1911 he introduced his Bill to amend the Act III of 1872. The speeches which Babu Bhupendranath Basu made both when introducing his bill and when the Bill came before the Council and was thrown out have their key-note in this conviction and disclose the wide sympathy and real statesmanship with which he was endowed.

A Bitter Controversy.

The controversy which raged round the Basu Bill was perhaps more stormy and more wide-spread than any other controversy, not excluding even that on the Ilbert Bill. In this land of differences and distinctions all the varied communities had their peculiar stand-points which created factions in them all, and the controversy became most bitter in some communities. As in all such controversies 'Religion in danger'' was the war-cry of the conservatives while "Reason and Sense" was that of the other party. The most powerful factor, however, which could be detected as guiding the conservative side, not so much from the resolutions and memorials which they passed and submitted as from the speeches made by its protogonists, was the anxiety that the exclusiveness of the community was in danger. Nobody seriously thought that the Bill, if passed, would at once shatter any of the communities but the anxiety was that no one of the community, man or woman, should have the freedom to say good-bye to the community. This is the one most common feeling of all castes that they are anxious, on the one hand, not to lose any of their members, male or female, while, on the other, they cannot bear to see their hold on the members becoming in any way weaker. The members may break the rules and conventions in a hundred ways but as long as they do not defy the caste openly the caste does not like to take notice of the breaches. In the controversy on the Basu's Bill this feeling could be clearly traced and that was the key-note of all opposition. However, it was a hopeful sign that there was a very large volume of enlightened opinion in support of it and had it not been for the neutral attitude of Government members the bill would have been passed.

Although the Bill was thus thrown out at the time, it created and strengthened the public opinion in its favour and happily Babu Bhupendranath Basu lived to see the fruits of his work when his Bill which was again introduced by Dr. Gour in the new Legislative Assembly was passed into the Statute book last year. It remains now with the people for whose welfare he worked to appreciate its meaning and scope and to utilize it for their own regeneration.

Babu Bhupendranath Basu's work has by a crucial stroke weakened the shakles of caste and made them easily breakable by any one and it is now for the people, who desire true freedom, to be free from the unnatural and degenerating restrictions with which caste envelopes them. It has facilitated the removal of several of the absurdities and evils which caste has created for its own worshippers. It has shown the way for overcoming other disabilities which mar the happiness of life. And it has inspired hopes that the other evils will be tackled in the same way, so that the path to the understanding of true Dharma and the attainment of the true object of life "well-being and bliss" (Abhyudaya and Nisshreyasa) may be clear and easy.

"MAHATMA'S FAST."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—What a terrible agony Mahatmaji is undergoing at present at Delhi! But his faith in the efficacy of 'tapasya' is immense and deep; it is impregnable. It has no geographical or communal limitations. He stands for truth and offers satyagraha against an alien bureaucracy as well as his own kith and kin. He had given out his philosophy to the people as early as 1919. He was arrested in that year on his way to Delhi; but was brought back to Bombay and released. On the memorable evening of 12th April 1919, before a huge gathering on the Chaupatty beach he uttered the following weighty words.

"But I know how to offer satyagraha against ourselves as against the rulers. What kind of satyagraha can I offer against ourselves on such occasions? What penance can I do for such sins? The Satyagraha and the penance I can conceive can only be one and that is for me to fast and if need be by so doing to give up this body and thus to prove the truth of Satyagraha."

He refers to disturbances that took place on the occasion of his arrest.

But in this age of great velocity our memory has become short. Or it may be we did not pay sufficient attention to his utterances and their implications. But it is not yet too late. Our hope is in this that he has not taken to absolute fast. His limited fast means that his only string of hope is not yet completely shattered. It will be vain to attempt to persuade him to break fast; his religious decisions are irrevocable. But we can be up and doing and remove the cause of his anguish and give him relief during the period of penance and after.—Yours, etc.,

MATHOORADAS TRICAMJI.

Sept. 19.

GLOOMY PROSPECT.

(Continued from Page 9.)

rent under the present Goverment at least to the extent of provincial autonomy?

A.—Not the least. There is no desire to shorten the period of ten years laid down in the preamble of the Reform Act for any further instalments of power. Some of our friends imagine that, if the Reform Committee recommend Parliamentary action for amending the Act in order to remove the defects and opportunity for obstruction now existing, it will open the door for further reforms, but I am convinced that this is a delusive belief, for there is not the slightest doubt in my mind, that no substantial change is contemplated. I am only surprised that our leaders are wasting their time on the Committee or as witnesses.

"ILL-INFORMED PEOPLE."

Q.—Do the people realise the consequences of such a stubborn attitude? Are they well-informed about Indian affairs?

A.—The people are ill-informed. This enables the Press and the politicians to play duck and drake with them, but the authorities are singularly well informed For example they are well aware that the Moderates and Liberals were successful at the first elections simply because the Nationalists and Congressmen boycotted the Councils. They know well enough that the defeat of the Liberals at the last elections was not due to the Salt Tax or Princes' Protection, but realise that the Liberals are discredited in the country and are reduced numerically to a microscopic minority, and are quite amused at the heroic efforts of the Conventionists to magnify these mole-hills into mountains. They recognise that the Swaraj Party is the only party that counts.

Q.—If this be so, what prevents the Labour Government arriving at some settlement to ensure peace and good-will Does it experience any difficulty as to the party with whom they should negotiate?

A.—There is no difficulty as to party for negotiating settlement, but there is no inclination to negotiate either with Mahatma Gandhi or the Swaraj Party. Prestige stands in the way. I was asked with whom could Government negotiate? I replied "with Mahatma Gandhi." What satisfies him will satisfy the Swarajists, for he is sure to see to that by consultation. All the other parties may be taken to be pleased with what would please Mahatma Gandhi. I assured the Secretary of State that he would find Mahatma Gandhi quite reasonable and prepared to make allowance for the present predicament of governing with a minority in the Commons. The plain truth is that there is no desire for substantial advance.

Q.—What will be the effect of such an attitude upon India? Did you give them your own view of the effect?

A.—I told them plainly that nothing on earth would arrest the movement for Swaraj in India, and the effect would probably be that Mahatma Gandhi would be dislodged from leadership, and that sooner or later the non-violent movement would be discredited and denounced.

SWARAJIST TACTICS.

Q.—What do they think of the Swarajist tactics to wreck the Diarchy? Do they really believe that this displays Indian unfitness for further instalments of power?

A.—You may be sure, whatever the Press and politicians may say, that the statesmen of England are not such fools as to imagine that Indians are unfit for Home Rule simply because they decline to use the present machinery. On the contrary, there is a good deal of admiration for the constitutional skill displayed by the Swarajists in destroying the Diarchy. Even the die-hards do not relish the prospect of governing India as autocratically as King John did. There are many who concede that no self-respecting patriot could work the reforms for what it is worth in the face of the declaration that further instalments would depend upon fitness displayed by use of the present power. I am convinced that the destruction of the Diarchy in the sense that the Swarajists are attempting is causing many a sleepless night. In fact its efficaciousness has converted me to their method of achieving Swaraj.

Q.—Have you lost confidence in the Labour Party?

A.—I have lost confidence in the present Labour Cabinet. It has ceased to be the anchor of hope. Its failure means the deluge. I have not yet lost faith in the working-people of England. At Geneva I found the Labour leaders anxious to do all they can for the Labour of India. But something constructive is required to supplement the destruction of Diarchy to accelerate Swaraj.

BIG EXCISE RAID IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

There had been a big excise raid in Chinese quarters in Calcutta to-night resulting in the capture of twenty tolas of opium extract The Chinese offered resistance to excise officers and brickbats were thrown at them. Four of the excise people received injuries The excise inspector in self defence had to fire four blank shots to scare them away. It is reported that the Chinese rescued one of their comrades and also removed a large quantity of opium. Police assistance was sought and seven Chinamen were arrested including one in possession of drug. Six others were alleged to be assailants.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

AMENDING CR. PROCEDURE CODE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, September 19.

To-day in the Council of State three official bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly and one non-official bill proposed by Sir Arthur Froom were dealt with in the course of a two hours' sitting. The Council raised no objection to the passage of the Post Office Act Amendment Bill and the Imperial Bank of India Act Amendment Bill which were explained by Mr. Ley, the Industries Secretary, and Mr. McWatters the Finance Secretary.

Sir Dinsha Wacha welcomed the latter measure and thought it would inspire confidence among the Mercantile Community. There was, however, a discussion on the Bill to amend the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code (otherwise called the Morality Bill) as passed by the Assembly.

Mr. Crerar in moving for its consideration, pointed out that it was introduced by force of public opinion and by reason of conventions obtaining elsewhere.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari moved an amendment for the deletion of a portion of the second explanatory clause provided in the Bill. He wanted that under this Bill illicit intercourse would only refer to sexual intercourse between persons not united by marriage and in this he wanted the exclusion of cases of union or tie which, though not amounting to a marriage, were recognised by the personal law or custom of the community to which they belonged.

Mr. Natesan and Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar referred to custom in Malabar where the "Sambandam" though it was not really marriage was as sacred as marriage in other parts of India.

Sir Narasimha Sarma explained the necessity for a wide explanation and said that people in Malabar were far more advanced than people in other parts of India and other countries.

There was further opposition raised to the amendment of Sir Devaprasad.

Sir Mahomed Shafi also pointed out the necessity for an explanation as contained in the Bill.

Mr. Crerar briefly replied and the amendment of Sir Devaprasad was lost by 30 against 4, only 3 members remaining neutral.

Sir Devaprasad was also defeated when he attempted to modify section 552 of the Criminal Procedure Code so as to substitute the age of 18 for the age of 14 which under the Bill has been raised to 16.

The Morality Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly was then passed.

INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

Sir Arthur Froom then introduced his Bill to amend section 2' of the Indian Succession Act of 1865 providing more liberally for surviving widow or husband where there are no lineal descendants in case of intestacy.

In explaining his Bill Sir Arthur said it had relation only to Europeans and Anglo-Indians in this country. The Indian Succession Act was passed in the year 1865. Under the English law as it then existed a widow in case of intestacy of her husband where there were no lineal descendants took one half of his property if there were kindred. This is the rule contained in Section 27 of the Indian Succession Act of 1865. By the Intestates Estates Act of 1910, law was altered and the whole estate went to the widow if it did not exceed in value £500 and intestate left no lineal descendants. Further more in any case where there were no lineal descendants on such intestacy even if property exceeded £500 in value the widow was given a charge on the whole property up to £500. In connection with the Bill to consolidate law relating to succession which is before the Council of State attention has been drawn to difference between law in England and in India and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Solicitor to Government of Bengal and Administrator-Generals will consider that there is a case for amendment. The present Bill adopts the more liberal rule of the English Law. It only need be added that in view of Section 43 which provides that a husband surviving his wife has the same rights in respect of her property on her intestacy as she has on his, it will confer the same benefits on the widower as the Bill expressly confers on a widow. It is suggested there is no ground for differentiation and this result is in accordance with general tenor of the Indian Act. After the House had agreed to the first reading, Sir Arthur moved that the Bill be referred to a joint committee of both the Council and the Assembly consisting of twelve members. This was also agreed to and the Council adjourned till Monday.

GORIPUR JUTE MILL.

12,000 STRIKERS RESUME W

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

12,000 strikers in the Goripur Jute Mill have resumed work, pending an inquiry into their grievances.

HOWRAH JUTE MILLS STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

About one thousand weavers of Fort William Jute Mills, Howrah, struck work this morning which resulted in the suspension of entire work of mill and about six thousand workmen are idle. In view of the coming Pujah holidays the authorities have decided to continue the work of the mill to-day and to-morrow, two non-working days. The weavers demanded ration money for two extra days in a week which the manager refused and resulted in a strike.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from Page 6.)

Sh. 21/7 for October/November/December shipment for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals are estimated at 20,000 bags of Java Sugar and 80,000 bags of Mauritius Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 20/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15/8 per cwt.
Shipment August/September Sh. 22/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment October/December Sh. 22/3 per cwt F B H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 21/6 per cwt F B H.

B B Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 22/2 per cwt F B H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 20/6 per cwt.
Shipment August Sh. 22/4 per cwt F B H.
Shipment September/October Sh. 21/9 per cwt F B H.
Shipment October/November/December Sh. 21/10 per cwt F B H.

METAL REPORT

London, Sept. 18.

Tin Block £236½
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept./Oct sellers £22 7/8
Linseed Tone.— Quiet and prices easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net
Raw Months Oct./Dec paid 41/9
Raw Buyers, etc. Jan./April buyers 40/10½

London, Sept. 18.

English best Selected Copper £ 65 3/4
Standard Copper G M B £ 62 5/16
Copper Braziers £ 82½
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 nominal
Corrugated Sheets £ 18 3/4

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

Demand continues fairly good and prices for ready Sugars remain steady, and unaltered. Forward positions have been reduced by 4d owing to many sellers and lower advices from supplying centres and a small business has been done in White Javas October/December shipment at 22/6 to 22s/4 Free Bombay Harbour. Mauritius also reported a quiet market and good business was done in Nov/Decr shipment at 21s/9 to 21s/7 cif. The first steamer of this New Season from Mauritius has arrived with 80,000 bags of Sugar and the quality is very satisfactory. Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with very little business doing. Java reported quieter market with buyers very reserved. London and America kept quiet with very small business Mauritius is rather anxious seller. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks.

TOM Rs. 20/13/0 equal to 22s/2 FBH stock 60,000 bags.
TOW Aug/Sept equal to 22s/3 FBH.
TMO Oct/Decr. 22/4 FBH
Mauritius Nov/Decr. 21/7 FBH
SS. Hatimura arrived from Mauritius with 80,726 Bags Sugar.

BRASS.

Bombay, September 19.

	Per md	Rs	a	p
Brass English	3/4	61	0	0
Do	1	62	0	0
Do	1 1/4	61	0	0
Do	1 1/2	61	0	0
Do	1 3/4	61	0	0
Do	2	61	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, September 19.

	Per md.	Rs.	a	p
Copper, English	3/4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	8	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	0	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	67	0	0
Copper	2	67	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchtoka Joint		29	6	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Khal		53	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4		59	0	0
„ „ „ to 1		58	12	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	12	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		66	0	0
American Copper 3-4		67	0	0
„ „ „ to 1		67	8	0
„ „ „ 1 1-4		67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September 19.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No.	14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand	No.	20 1/2	1	1	6
Currimbhai	No.	12 1/2	0	14	3
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
David	No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Light-house	No.	6 1/2	0	12	6
Japan	No	40—1	1	8	6
„	No	42—2	1	11	6
„	No.	20	1	2	0
„	No.	32	1	6	0

RUBBER

London, Sept. 18.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Oct./Nov. 14 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe. Spot Sept. 14 1/4, steady.

BARLEY

London, Sept. 18.

Barley, Karachi Sept./Oct sellers 44/6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p m. on 18th Sept. 1924.

Cotton	982	Bales.
Wheat	2176	Cwts.
Linseed	7052	„
Rapeseed etc	3687	„
Gingellyseed	1835	„
Poppyseed	288	„
Groundnuts	454	„
Castorseed	5040	„
Rice	2970	„
Myrabolams	Nil	„
Cottonseed	6062	„
Mowraseed	131	„
Gram	1115	„
Jowar	698	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	412	„
Bajri	148	„
Coal	3078	Ton

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 19th September, 1924

Description	Spot prices 18-9-24	11-9-24
Bengals F. G.	..	..
S/Punjab F. G.	..	..
Broach F. G.	..	..
Oomras Fine	..	..
Muttia F.	..	..
Khandesh F.	..	..
Southerns. G.	560	570

Futures.

	18-9-24	11-9-24	4-9-24
Hedge Contracts			
Bengals Dec/Jany.	381	400	
Broach, April/May	448	466	
Oomra F. Dec./Jan	427	443	
Oomra F. G.	..	..	
Southerns G, Aug/Sept.	550	565	

Receipts for the week ending 18th September 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	211	303
Oomras	2184	728
Dholleras	62	191
Broach	183	89
Southerns	2251	3358
Persians	167	..
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	179
East Africans	2739	2578
Other sorts	..	..
Total	7797	8126

Exports for the week ending 18th September 1924.

	Bales
United Kingdom	..
Continent	1582
China	..
Japan.	21502
Coast Ports.	260
Total	23344
Afloat in harbour—Europe	390
China, Japan and Coast Ports	4540
Total	4930

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 18th September 1924, and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
14230	15804	26263	110199	41343

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 18th September 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21.
United Kingdom.	714	2319			
Continent.			15022	37385	61810
	5801	28538			
China	3100	3496	64	8592	3314
Japan	45495	16203	29428	64076	..
Coast x Ports	1239	..	719	503	716
Total	56349	50556	45233	110556	65840

*Including Nil bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924, to 18th September 1924, 1,195 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 18th September 1924, 4,22,789 bales.

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

The forward market was closed on the 12th instant. Fully good Broach April/May opened on the 13th instant easier at Rs. 458 in sympathy with a sharp decline in New York and declined to Rs. 454 on selling by Exporters and Commission Houses. Going up to Rs. 455½ the prices further gave way to Rs. 453 on general selling. On the 15th instant the market opened at Rs. 455 and steadily advanced to Rs. 460 on buying by Shroffs and Commission and Japanese Houses. From this level the prices gave way to Rs. 455 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling. On the 16th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 445 easier owing to a sharp fall in America. Buying by prominent Shroffs caused the values to improve to Rs. 447. But the market soon after gave way to Rs. 441 on selling by Commission and Exporting Houses. On the 17th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 438 owing to a further drop in New York futures and gradually receded to Rs. 432 on nervous Bulls unloading their holdings. At about this level a well known Indore operator and Exporters bought lifting the market to Rs. 440. Again going down by a rupee and a half the values further jumped to Rs. 442 on buying by the Indore operator and Commission Houses. On the 18th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 446½ steady owing to a recovery in American quotations. On buying by one Japanese House and Commission Agents the prices advanced to Rs. 450½ but again declined to Rs. 447½ on general selling. The market again improved to Rs. 452 on Bulls buying and closed at Rs. 450½ on the same day

Fine Oomra December/January opened on the 13th instant at Rs. 436 and declined to Rs. 431 on general selling. From this level the prices improved to Rs. 438 on Shroffs buying. Around this level several Commission Houses and Shroffs were sellers and the values dropped to Rs. 412 but again recovered to Rs. 430½ on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 429 on the 18th instant. F.G. Bengal December/January opened on the 13th instant at Rs. 394 and closed at Rs. 381 on the 18th inst. the hightest being Rs. 397 and the lowest Rs. 370.

MILL STORES MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

Japanese Bobbins kept quiet with no interesting features. Fluctuations in the prices were also nil. Ring Babbeth and Conical pirns both kept in demand but prices ruled easy. Volume of business transacted was of little account. TA

Healds 15/40s yarn rapidly changed hands the ruling rate being Rs. 1/10/6, while Reeds saw a further decline and retail sales were closed at Rs. 0/3/2. Woollen goods and leather sundries are comparatively silent. Roller skins English kept changing at Rs. 50 per doz. The market on the whole is dull.

The Quotations are:—
Heads—15/40s Egyptian Rs. 1/10/6
Scroll Bandings Oldham Rs. 1/6/6
Tublar Bandings Oldham Rs. 2/3/6.
Ropes Lambeth Rs. 2/1/6
Fillets Emery Rs. 0/3/0
Sizing flannel-twill-62" Ken. Rs. 3/14/0
Slubbing tubes Japan Rs. 24/8/0
Roving tubes Japan Rs. 22/
Pirns Conical—5" Wilson Rs. 14/8/0
Pirns-Weft Japan Rs. 6/4/0
Ring Rabbeth—5" Enamel Rs. 9
Dobby Harness Rs. 22/8/0
Card can Fibre Rs. 3/12/0

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 19.

MONEY.

There is little change in monetary conditions. Although pressure of demand is still felt keenly in Calcutta, this is not the case in Bombay on account of continued large payments for gold imports. It would seem that in the event of the Calcutta demand continuing at the present rate, and having regard to the low percentage of cash to liabilities at the Imperial Bank, a raising of the bank rate is not improbable in near future. Money at call, is quoted at about 4½ to 4¾ per cent, the rate for fixed deposits for the two and three months periods being unchanged at 4½ per cent, six months rate being about 5 per cent.

The current statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India shows a decrease of Rs. 87.74 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 26,53,48,000, the percentage being 25.74 as compared with 26.41 of last week. The trade demand shows a little variation from the previous week; Loans have declined by Rs. 52.95 lakhs, but Cash Credits are up by Rs. 45.47 lakhs and Inland Bills Discounted by Rs. 13.80 lakhs. The Government deposits have declined by Rs. 59.54 lakhs and Other Deposits by Rs. 15.88 lakhs. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

The fall in prices in the gilt-edged market has been continued, with a sharp decline during the week on account of expectations of an unusually early seasonal hardening of money rates and unloading by weak holders. At the lower level of rates, however, a steadier tendency was evidenced. 3½ per cent Government Paper has declined from Rs. 65/12 to Rs. 64. 5 per cent Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, have dropped from Rs. 97/10 and Rs. 98/4 to Rs. 97 and Rs. 97/4. 5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 and 1928 have declined from Rs. 102/10 and Rs. 103/14 to Rs. 102/4 and Rs. 103/4. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 have also declined from Rs. 106/10 and Rs. 100/14 to Rs. 100/2 and Rs. 100/6; 1930 from Rs. 102/14 to Rs. 102/2 and 1932 from Rs. 103/14 to Rs. 103/2. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan has declined to Rs. 106.

Considerable satisfaction has been expressed in business circle at the announcement made by the Finance Secretary in the Council of State respecting the definite scheme of debt redemption during the next five years in which Government has reached agreement with the Secretary of State and by which a sum of Rs. 4 crores yearly for five years will be set aside from revenue, 1/18th of the face value of the amount borrowed being also set aside in respect of new capital borrowings. The Finance Secretary did not indicate whether such redemption would aim at a reduction of sterling or of rupee debts. it is to be hoped that in interests of Indian credit abroad, the former will receive the first consideration.

Although some announcement of Government's attitude in respect of the two bills to be brought before the Legislature by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas for stabilising exchange at 1s 4d gold would be welcomed, at the same time it is difficult to sympathise with the disposition in some quarters to attribute current monetary difficulties decline in securities, and other problems which are dependent on various causes, to the delay in the consideration or acceptance of Sir Purshotamdas' proposals. The restitution of 1s. 4d gold cannot in fairness be regarded as a panacea for all ills.

EXCHANGE.

The week has seen a further rise in sterling exchange which has been remarkably firm due to the monetary position as well as to an improved showing of bills, ready T T being done as high as 1s. 5-9/16d. It is reported that the total purchases both in Bombay and in Calcutta of the Imperial Bank amount to £18,00 000 at rates varying between 1s. 5-15/32d and 1s 5-19/32d. their present buying rate being 1s. 5-5/8d. The rates in the forward market are steadier, there being sellers at 1s. 5-17/32d. up to December. There was a fair inquiry for bullion import.

The dollar quotation has improved during the week from dol. 4.45 1/4 to dol. 4.48, but closes at dol. 4.48 2/8. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs close at 84.69. Belgian francs at 89.90 and the Italian liras at 102.

GOLD.

In the gold market there has been a notable fall in local prices during the week, due mainly to the current settlement with its heavy accumulation of stocks and to firm sterling exchange. The price in London has been fairly steady throughout the week, the highest and lowest rates being 92s. 8d and 92s 5d. In our market the range of prices was from Rs. 24/2/3 to Rs. 23/11 for ready, Rs. 24/2/3 to Rs. 23/11 for 15th September settlement and from Rs. 24/3/6 to Rs. 23/12 for 13th October settlement. The rate for sovereigns improved from Rs. 15/5/6 to Rs. 15/7 for ready and from Rs. 15/6 to Rs. 15/6/6 for forward, but closes at Rs. 15/5/6 for ready and Rs. 15/4/6 for forward. The off-take averages some 30,000 tolas a day and the stock subsequent to the settlement is about 7 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £1,35,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £3,10,000. The total Import of gold during the month of August amounted to Rs. 3,73 32,845 in bar and coin. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 80,30,847 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £1,20,000.

SILVER.

The firm conditions in the silver market gave way during the latter part of the week to an easier tendency on the approach of the settlement and owing to the influence of firm sterling exchange. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London has been fairly steady round 3s 4-15/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 34-15/16d and 34-3/4d for ready and forward. It is reported that during the week China has been a moderate buyer in the market. In view of the settlement and accumulation of stocks together with the poor off-take, the tendency is for an easier market. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 81/2 and Rs. 80/3 for ready, Rs. 81/3 and Rs. 80/3 for 18th September settlement and Rs. 81/8 and Rs. 80/11 for 17th October settlement. The off-take has declined and averages some 65 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 7 600 bars. The total import of silver during the month of August amounted to Rs. 1,30 03,133 in bar and coin. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 419 bars and Rs. 45 632 in coin. There is no shipment of silver this week from London.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for five days during the week under report. Cotton mill shares registered a sharp advance in the early part of the week on Monday and Tuesday, and prices on the week show a fairly general improvement in spite of an easier tendency at the close. With a steady cloth market and cheaper cotton the tone of the market is improving. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 820—850—815; Century Rs. 455—447/8—412/8; Central India Rs. 551/4—572/8—555. Crescent Rs. 285—256/8—272/8; Kohinoor Rs. 1400—1425—1400; New Great Rs. 420—440—425—441/4; Pearls Rs. 630/12—623/12—600; Simplex Rs. 250—292/8—290 and Swadeshi Rs. 615712—640—590—610.

In the miscellaneous section there has been a continuance of the improved business noticed in the previous week, with prices maintained in most cases at the close. Alcocks however, were quoted down to Rs. 220 from the top price of Rs. 245. Bombay Burma has improved from Rs. 320 to Rs. 332/8. Cement shares are steady. Bundis being quoted at Rs. 10/12, Katni ord Rs. 77/8 with deferreds at Rs. 180 and Shivrajpur at Rs. 44/8. Scindia Steam shares have dropped from Rs. 9 to Rs. 8/8. Railway shares are quiet with rates unchanged.

Bank shares were steady during the week. Imperial Bank shares being quoted at Rs. 1047/8 with Contributories at Rs. 356/4. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 81 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a sharp decline both in New York and Liverpool as compared with a week ago. Early the markets decline on considerable hedge and straddle selling, but later recovered on short covering and Commission Houses buying.

The American market has for the major portion of the week continued to run on similar lines to those we have been recording for some little time, and values to-day indicate a smart break with sharp and frequent fluctuations. Judging by the course of events it appears that the decline has been rather too rapid, due to the fact that the pressure of actual cotton is not yet being felt, and the accumulation of selling orders from all parts caused a substantial break.

The last Government report on the crop estimate has proved an encouraging document to the trade generally and unless something unforeseen happens now, the estimate in question points to a sufficiently good outturn this coming season, but simultaneously we must not lose sight of the fact that we have still a little more time to pass through, wherein a certain sort of alarm and apprehension may be aroused. Already there have been complaints about deterioration in various quarters of the Belt, in some cases due to excessive heat whilst in others to certain signs of boll-weevils. The weevils this year has been practically non-existent, but from what we learn its activity is confined to only a small part of the Belt. Nevertheless the danger now is not so great as it had been a few weeks back and the freedom from this pest will this year make a beneficial effect on the growth.

As regards Manchester trade reports, the uncertainty about the future and the anticipation of a still lower level of values induce buyers to wait for a more stabilised and steadier markets. There has been an improved demand on the American spot, the situation from the consumers' point of view being an acute one and will not be lessened for some time to come.

On the whole, whilst we consider that the decline has gone considerably far and that a reaction of importance is required, the market still continues to lack the necessary support, and should crop turn out equal to present expectations, probably a lower level may be witnessed. On the other hand, any adverse news will have a profound effect on the market and will lead operators to expect a smaller yield, with the result that a sharp upward movement may easily materialise. Under the circumstances, we advise caution and operations for the present should be restricted to small dimensions.

As regards the position of the local market, prices have very nearly followed the trend of the American markets. The weaker American advices have been responsible for a declining tendency here and prices register a drop of about Rs. 15 compared with last week. The prominent Indore operator has been an active buyer this week and there has been an expansion in the volume of business. We expect a series of fluctuating markets, both upward and downward, in the near future and think our friends will do well to seize the opportunity of selling on moderate advances or buying on further substantial declines from the rates now ruling.

Spot cotton during the week has been in fair demand and the position remains very strong, as stocks are day by day decreasing and from what we gather it will take more than two months before new crop cotton begins to arrive here more freely.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week	this week
New York October	23.08	22.25 —83
New York December	22.65	21.85 —80
New York January	22.67	21.85 —79
New York March	22.93	22.16 —77
New York May	23.18	22.45 —73
Liverpool October	13.02	12.54 —48
Liverpool January	12.99	12.43 —56
Liverpool March	13.02	12.53 —49
Liverpool May	13.05	12.57 —48
Liverpool July	12.96	12.51 —45

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth market has been steady during the past week, but a weaker tendency has been noticeable, in the absence of wholesale demand. The expectation of a better inquiry has not been realised and owing to the decline in cotton and the favourable rate of exchange, the upcountry buyers have been holding aloof in the hope of seeing lower rates in the near future. The consuming centres are in need of fresh goods, but until stability in prices is established and confidence is restored, free trade will not result. With the expected total supply this season of sixteen million bales, inclusive of linters and the carry over of the previous season, the trade is assured of abundant supplies of American Cotton, and the merchants therefore expect a corresponding reduction in the cloth quotations from Manchester. But the manufacturers have not substantially reduced their quotations in sympathy with the decline in the raw material, as they are still in a more hopeful frame of mind regarding fresh business from Calcutta for the "Durga Puja" and from Bombay for the "Devali." Besides, the engagements of makers in some centres have been extended, especially in Burnley, Blackburn and Preston, and these manufacturers have gained considerable relief. One maker is reported to have sold his production in Grey shirtings for the whole of this year. The curtailment of the production of yarn has improved the position of the Spinners of American Yarn, who are now getting better margins. But this has kept the prices of yarns on a high level and those makers, who do not spin their own yarn, are at a disadvantage. It must also be borne in mind that the current wages of the operatives are 95 per cent. above the list and 90 per cent. higher than in July 1914.

Although favourable news of the monsoon have been received from various centres, the demand has not yet been realised, but it is hoped that fresh buying will shortly commence for the "Devali." The unsettled state of affairs have prevented free buying, and several upcountry buyers, who had come down here to make purchases during the earlier part of the week, have only bought from hand to mouth. In Grey Shirtings the 44 inches by 38 yards styles under Calendar finish have been easier by four annas per piece. Grey Drills have also declined in values by further one anna per piece. The tinted Jaconets have been in better request. White Shirtings have shown a reduction of about four annas per piece. 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End White Mulls have receded in prices by two annas per piece. White Nainsooks have shown no alteration. Japanese Grey Cloths have remained steady and the replacing costs are higher.

Local Mill Cloths have been irregular in prices and with a weaker tendency as some necy sellers have been willing to give concessions. There has been some demand for fancies from Delhi and Cawnpore. There has been considerable agitation with regard to the abolition of the excuse duty on cotton manufactures and the sooner this imposition is removed the better, as it unduly helps Japan in her exports to this city. Some of the consuming centres in India have been dealing direct with the Mills here, and consequently the inquiries received by dealers from those places is very much restricted.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	36×	37½/38	13	12	0
„ 100,000	.45×	„ ..	15	12	0
„ No 33,000	..45×	„ ..	15	0	0
„ No. 2800	....37×	..	12	8	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	13	0	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	14	8	0
„ No. 12000	.. „	..	15	0	0
„ No. 17000	.. „	..	15	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39× „	..	13	8	0
„ No. 2750	..45× „	..	15	8	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39	..	..		
„ No. 2310	..44×38 1-2..		..		
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38 1-2..		21	0	0
„ BB	..38×38 1-2..		18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38 1-2..		16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39× 37 1/2/38		13	8	0
„ No. 4462	..41× „	..	..		
Lyon's Shunker	..39× „	..	13	12	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38 Avg.		19	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40 Net		27	6	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		16	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45×22	..	8	11	0
„ No 18	..40×22	..	7	11	0
„ No. 138	..40×22	..	7	0	
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	7	10	

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	26	12	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	28	8	0
Ralli's No 9889	..33×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	..33×40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS...

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	8	4	0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	10	4	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	11	4	0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	7	15	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	15	0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	7	7	0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	7	9	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	..		
„ No. 5352	..42×20 Net		10	8	0
„ No. 2755	..42×20 Net		11	8	0
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net		14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	15	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	5	2	0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	5	10	0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	6	2	0
„ 1K-4K38",43" 48"53×18 Avg.			6	4	0
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	7	14	0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	10	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	7	2	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Baloon	..58×20	..	7	14	0
Greaves' No. 5060	..27×18	..	..		
Flemings No. 8089	..26×18	..	3	12	

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18	..	4	14	0
„ No. 61-81	.. „	..	4	7	0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	3	14	0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..	4	0	0
„ No. 2600	.. „	..	4	2	0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	4	4	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	7	2	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	..33×18	..	..		
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	6	0
„ No. 50000	.. „	..	6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	6	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		..	..		
6767	..26×18	..	..		
Greaves' No. 30000-50000	„	..	..		
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	7	8	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	..26×18	..	4	10	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"		..	4	10	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	.. Net	..		
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36×40	..	21	8	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	..	20	0	0
„ 55000 „	..44×38	..	„ 15	8	0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	..	„ 15	8	0
„ 4141 „	..44×38	..	„ 14	0	0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	..	„ 21	0	0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36	..	„ 10	11	0
"9" Dragons	..30×36	..	„ 10	13	0
"Elephant" Drills	29×40	..	„ 20	4	0
"Buck" Drills	..26×40	..	„ 16	0	0

YARN MARKET.

Sept. 19.

Since our last report, Cotton has further declined in New York as well as here, and as a result our market has ruled very weak, and in almost all kinds of Yarns, prices have experienced a material decline. As usual in the declining market buyers are scarce, and although in some yarns prices have reached an attractive level, buyers have no confidence and they rather prefer to wait and effect purchases only when they are satisfied that there is no further room for any substantial decline in Yarn prices. For these reasons, buying during the week is much curtailed and advices from all consuming districts are also weak. The undertone at the moment seems weak, and almost all the dealers hesitate to buy even small lots at the time of such an uncertainty in the market.

English yarns are entirely neglected for ready deliveries, and as for forward business, only a few packages of Cops have been booked for near deliveries, as the prices in Yarns in Manchester do not at all show corresponding decline as in Cotton, and are kept very high. There is absolutely no chance for any substantial business with that country unless material decline is found in their prices.

There is much turnover both real and speculative in Japanese Yarns, and there have been wide fluctuations during the week. In the beginning position was very weak, in the middle of the week, some signs of improvement were evident, but towards the decline, owing to Japanese Import Houses offering at much lower rates, weakness again prevailed, and prices gave way further. Forward business reported is not large, and people expect still lower prices.

Indian Yarns are entirely neglected at the moment. All the prices quoted in the market are more or less nominal in as much as there is absolutely no buying. Offtake is seriously curtailed and upcountry buyers are away from the market in expectation of lower prices. Our Mills are very eager to sell their stocks, but as there are hardly any buyers in bulk, they do not think it worth while to cut their rates in small lots. China Rangoon, and other centres are quiet, and not in a mood to buy at this level.

The tone is certainly weak, and unless cotton steadies itself, it will not be possible to experience any improvement in Yarns.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay August 19

		Rs.	a.	p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.	..			
Finlay	.. .. ..	13	0	
Apollo	.. .. ..	12	14	
Simplex	.. .. ..	12	8	
Shapoorji	.. .. ..	12	8	
Currimbhoy	.. .. ..	12	12	
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.	..			
Edward Sassoon	.. .. ..	..		
Apollo	.. .. ..	..		
David	.. .. ..	..		
8 1/2. FIRST QUALITY.				
Jacob (Seven stars)	.. ..	14	4	
Edward Sassoon	.. ..	14	4	
Apollo	.. .. ..	14	4	
Bradbury	.. .. ..	14	0	
10 1/2s.				
Shapoorji	.. .. ..	14	6	
Apollo	.. .. ..	15	0	
Swadeshi	.. .. ..	15	8	
Bradbury	.. .. ..	15	0	
Asur	.. .. ..	14	6	
David (Flowerman)	.. ..	14	4	
David (Cockatoo)	.. ..	14	4	
Indo China	.. ..	13	12	
12 1/2s.				
Elphinstone	.. .. ..	15	6	
Currimbhoy	.. .. ..	14	14	
China	.. .. ..	..		
Moon	.. .. ..	14	8	
Apollo	.. .. ..	15	8	
Dawn	.. .. ..	14	12	
14 1/2s.				
Kilachand	.. .. ..	15	0	
Apollo	.. .. ..	15	8	
City	.. .. ..	16	8	
Colaba Land	.. .. ..	16	0	
Fazalbhai	.. .. ..	16	0	
20s				
Kilachand	.. .. ..	17	12	
Edward Sassoon	.. ..	17	8	
Elphinstone	.. .. ..	17	8	
Phoenix	.. .. ..	18	0	
Dawn	.. .. ..	18	0	

RAPESEED

London, Sept. 18

Ferozepore Real Bold Sept./Oct sellers £22 3/4
Toria Sept./Oct sellers £23.
Brown Cawnpore paid for Sept./Oct shipment to Italy £21 1/4
Yellow Cawnpore paid for Sept./Oct shipment to Italy £23 1/4
Yellow Guzerat paid for Sept./Oct shipment to Italy £23 3/4
Tone of market:—Firm with a fair trade.

TEA DIVIDENDS

London, Sept. 18.

Travancore have declared an iterim d

MOTHER
SEIGEL'S SYRUP
is excellent for
PAINS AFTER EATING
HEADACHE
STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES
BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION
One of the most common symptoms of Indigestion is that which takes the form of pains after eating; evidence that your digestive organs are not capable of properly performing their functions. To tone, strengthen and stimulate stomach, liver and bowels — the principal organs of digestion—you should take Mother Seigel's Syrup. This digestive remedy goes to the root cause of the trouble and eradicates it and enables you to digest what you eat and to secure from food the nourishment it contains.
Put it to the test after your next meal.
INDIGESTION

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s.
DE LECLERC Med Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.5, London.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

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When run down, and you lack energy and fail to take an interest in your work or pleasures, a gentle but reliable aperient is necessary to cleanse the system of the waste products.
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banishes depression and melancholy; ensures for you absence of worry, and restores that feeling of abounding good health. But it must be BURGOYNE'S.
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DIABETES
World Renowned
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
Letter No. 32091.
Pannah Buildings, Bellary,
Dated 7th Sept. 1918.
To,
Messrs. K. P. RAY, J. P. RAY BROS.,
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.
Dear Sirs,
It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a li to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.
Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
Ex-Maharajah Madho Singh of Pannah Fort, Bellary.
Note.—Testimonials are sent free. Ful amount is to be refunded if radical cure not effected.
(7)

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

COMPLAINT AGAINST "ENGLISHMAN"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

In connection with what is known as the Mirzapore Street Bomb Case, which is now pending trial at the High Court Sessions before Justice Suhrawardy and a special Jury, Mr. Sunanda Sen, senior counsel for the defence, appealed at the High Court this afternoon before Justice Mookerjee and said that he wished to bring to His Lordship's notice a very urgent and serious matter namely a leading article in that morning's issue of the "Englishman". Ordinarily he would have gone to Justice Suhrawardy but His Lordship met with an accident last evening and had been advised by his doctor to take complete rest and on the face of that he had adjourned the trial till Monday. so that counsel had no alternative but to come to His Lordship, Justice Mookerjee. He felt that he must mention this not only as counsel for the defence but also as the advocate. He did not want His Lordship to read the whole of the leading article but only the second paragraph and he was sure His Lordship would come to the conclusion that it was a grossly improper article while the trial was sub-judice, apart from the fact that it was also gross contempt of Court.

Justice Mookerjee.—The case is 'sub-judice' now?

Mr. Sen.—Yes. It is improper on that ground and it is also improper on the ground that it attacks the judiciary from the High Court downwards. It purports to quote a speech delivered by a high official at Simla. The Olympic heights of Simla may or may not be within the jurisdiction of this Court. The Crown has not proved what is alleged in the article in question. This newspaper says that out of the ten proved cases Mirzapore case is one.

Justice Mookherjee—I do not know that it would be proper for me to take any action in this matter. The case is before Justice Suhrawardy and perhaps it would be better to wait till he returns.

Mr. Sen.—The mere fact that I have mentioned the matter to your Lordship may act as a deterrent to this newspaper and possibly to others also.

Justice Mookherjee—I hope that the matter will be brought to the notice of the editor of the "Englishman" and that he will take steps to rectify this.

Mr. Sen.—I felt that I ought to come and mention the matter to your Lordship.

Justice Mookhereje All I can do is to hope sincerely that something will be done by the editor himself to correct this error of judgment into which he has betrayed himself by writing a leading article of this description.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

DR. BESANT'S LECTURE AT SIMLA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Dr. Besant delivered an interesting lecture yesterday evening on "Woman Suffrage" with Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari in the chair. The subject, she said covered two interesting questions of social and political reform. As to which of these should precede the other she referred to the history of the woman's movement in England forty years ago and observed that efforts to enter one of professions encountered far more strenous opposition than was realised to-day. After paying a tribute to the heroic sacrifices for the cause suffered by Lady Constance Lytton; Dr. Besant proceeding emphasised the enormous difference in the status women as a result of the grant suffrage. She said: "Women rave particular aptitude for practical work and are valuable in the sphere of public affairs." Woman's Association had done a great deal already and she was prou think Madras led the way in enfranchised women. She had told Mr. Montagu that sex disqualification was a new thing in the law in India. Women had occupied great position in the past and Indian history abounded in splendid instances of women achieving signal success. Indian traditions were against making distinctions on the score sex and she pleaded for due recognition of this fact in building up our political institutions. She referred to the grave dangers to the health of the nation in consequence of child marriages and deplored that there should be any opposition to the raising of the age of consent. Enfranchised women would hasten such necessary legislation. Women had an attitude and outlook different from men. They were not only helpers, but inspirers and comrades of men and capable of great sacrifices. It was essential that woman should take her place in public life and bring into active functioning her mother heart without which the home would be a desert.

Mrs. P. L. Roy proposing a vote of thanks referred to the inspiration she had derived many years ago in London from Dr. Besant's work for India.

Begum Shahnawaz seconding made a vigorous appeal for help in furthering the object of the Women's Association at Simla under whose auspices the lecture was delivered. The Chairman in closing the meeting observed Dr. Besant was a queen in thought and Action for half a century.

Mr. Hasan Imam very kindly allowed the meeting to be held in the compound of his house. Among other speakers were Lady Shafi, President and Mrs. Malhotra, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Womans' Reforms Association.

A Secunderabad, message of September 18th says:—"The death occurred last night of enteric fever of Mr. S. R. Kirkpatrick a well-known officer of the Nizam's Educational Department who was at one time principal of the La Martiniere College and principal of St. George's School, Hyderabad."—(A. P.)

A Rangoon, message of September 18th says:—"Bengali footballers left this evening for Singapore where they are to play one football and one cricket match.—(A. P.)

BARISAL DISTRICT INUNDATED.

PEOPLE'S PLIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, Sept. 18.

There was a devastating flood in the Northern portion of the District. Many villages are under water. The food stuffs and crops have been destroyed. Many people have been rendered homeless. In the affected area the people are living on Bamboo *machangs* without food.

DURBAR SHREE BUDHOO KHOKHAR.

ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE FAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAR, Sept. 16

An attempt was made on the life of Durbar Shree Budhoo Khokhar of Thoyana. While the Durbar Saheb was witnessing the performances of the 'Targalas' in the Bazar Chowk which was crowded with eager sight-seers of all ages, a miscreant fired a shot and hit the young Durbar Saheb on the back. In the general confusion caused by the murderous attack, the miscreant escaped unobserved. Expert medical assistance having arrived from Porbunder in time the life of the Durbar Saheb has been happily saved although some days must elapse before he reaches the convalescent state.

ATTEMPT AT TRAIN ROBBERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Information has been received of another attempt at train robbery near Dinapore on the East Indian Railway in Patna District. It appears that two cash safes were found thrown out of the centre brake of No. 2 down Bombay Mail on Tuesday evening. This is the second attempt within a fortnight to remove cash safes from running trains on the East Indian Railway. On the night of the 2nd instant a cash safe was thrown out of No. 18 down train between Chandipur and Mankar stations about ninety miles from Calcutta when a European armed with a revolver was suspected, but no clue to the theft has yet been obtained.

MALARIA AND MOSQUITOES.

PROPOSED COMMEMORATION OF ROSS' EPOCH-MAKING DISCOVERY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADARAS, Sept 18.

Major J. Cunningham, M. D., I.M.D., Director, King Institute, Guindy, and the local representative of the Rose Institute Fund has issued on appeal for funds to found an institute to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Sir Ronald Ross's epoch-making discovery of the relationship of mosquito to the spread of malarial fever. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Lord Wellingdon and His Excellency Lord Goschen have liberally donated towards this fund.

FIND OF CASH SAFES ON RY. LINE.

POLICE ON TRACK OF CULPRITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Sept. 18

The Dinapore Railway Police are enquiring into the incident of the discovery, no Wednesday morning, of two cash safes that were lying by the Railway line between Dinapore and Phulwari Stations. They are presumed to have been thrown out of the down Punjab Mail on the previous evening The locks of the safes were unbroken.

KUMBHAKONAM MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

FORGED LETTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

Mr. Justice Jackson disposed of at the Madras High Court the Revision petition against the judgment of the Sub-judge of Kumbhakonam in the matter relating to an election of a Councillor to the Kubhakonam Municipality. The facts are that the petitioner was a candidate for election and was duly nominated, but before the election had taken place the Chairman of the Municipality received a letter purporting to have been written by the petitioner withdrawing his candidature. The petitioner maintained that this letter was not written by him and that it was therefore a forgery. The Chairman however acting on the said letter of withdrawal and finding that there was no candidate other than the respondent held no election and the respondent was deemed duly elected under rule 7 of the rules for the conduct of the elections enacted by Government. The petitioner then presented an application to the subcourt stating that the said letter was a forgery and that the respondent was not duly elected. The Subjudge held that the rules framed by the Government did not contemplate election petition in the case in which there was be poll by a candidate. His Lordship held that no election petition could be preferred as rule No. 1 in the rules for the settlement of elections disputes contained definition that the returned candidate was the candidate who was declared by the Chairman to have been elected and rule No. 6 provided for a declaration by the Chairman only in the case where there was poll. His Lordship also hold that the decision to the contrary given by Sir Walter Schwabe and Justice Mr. Waller could not be taken as an authority His Loddship would not even agree to refer the matter to a Bench.

NAGPUR NOTES.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 16.

The Ganpati immersion day was performed at Nagpur with great eclat and ceremony on the 12th instant. The Hindu Sabha had by common consent fixed one day for immersion and the Government was informed accordingly. The police arrangement was really appreciable. Police constables were seen at a few yards distance from each other throughout the road from which processions were taken out. At every mosque there was a police guard under a Sub-Inspector of police. Ganpatis were seated in motor car, buggi and bullock cart, profusely decorated and followed by thousands of people. In front young athletics marched performing various gymnastic feats and then followed the singing party with "tal." "kirtas" etc. The procession was allowed to pass along the mosque with soft music, the louder ones being stopped. There was no disturbance of any kind in the city.

Kesarbai, a 12 year old daughter of Pandit Laxman Prasad Girdharilal Pahalwan went on the morning of the 11th instant to fetch flowers and to take some charity from a Mehdi Baug servant in the garden of Khan Bahadur Malak. Since that time she could not be traced throughout the day. The matter was reported to the police. After a search of hours she was found dead in a ditch about 7 feet deep in the same garden. The watchman had said that he actually saw the girl leave the garden. The girl was found in a ditch with blood issuing from her nose. After the post-mortem examination, the doctors declared that she died of suffocation. The lady doctor opined that the girl had been outraged, though the doctors did not seem to share her views. Great indignation prevails in the city. It is generally believed that some mischievous fellow killed the girl. Mr. Malak, the owner of the garden where the incident happened, in a communique requests the public to suspend all judgment about the regretable occurrance till every detail is known. "So far as could be ascertained," he says, "it appears that while attempting to take a short-cut to some flower trees or to the dispensary wherefrom she used to take medicine at times she tried to skip over a deep pit containing stable refuse and rain water and slipped in the same."

PRO-CHANGE-NO-CHANGE SQUABBLE.

As apprehended a distinct cleavage is apparent in the Nagpur Congress camp. The whole trouble over over the question of nomination of Swarajist and independent members for the ensuing election and it is complained by these members that their nomination papers were illegally rejected. As a remedy to this 20 members duly elected to the general body of the committee held a meeting in the town hall, Nagpur, and strongly criticised the high-handed and unconstitutional procedure adopted by the City Congress Executive in this connection. They then elected their own office-bearers and characterised the action of the No-changers as a clear indication of their desire to flout the Congress constitution in order to retain their hold on the Congress.

It is understood that Miss Slater, the Lady Civil Surgeon, Dufferin Hospital, Jubbulpore, has filed a civil suit for Rs. 25,000 for defamation against the members of the District Council, Jubbulpore, for passing a defamatory resolution in the Council.

FLOODS IN SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

TWO GINNING FACTORIES WRECKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

Further information now available regarding the floods in the Shahpur District states that both the ginning factories at Phullarwan have been wrecked by the floods. One of them has been completely demolished. The other has suffered rather less. Several buildings in the village have collapsed and others have suffered great damage. There has been heavy loss of food-grain in the market and the grain merchants have been hard-hit. More than a week after the floods the water was still standing in several places in the village. The bazars of Malakwal were also inundated for several days, but no appreciable damage was done. The village of Jyotipur was also flooded and many houses collapsed.

LORD GOSCHEN'S TOUR IN MALABAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADARAS, Sept 18.

His Excellency Lord Goschen and Viscountess Goschen will be touring through Malabar for a fortnight from October 10th next to acquaint themselves personally with the devastated condition of the district.

His Excellency has accepted the invitation of the Raja of Kollengode for a four days' shooting camp in the Raja's forests on the borders of Anamalai Hills.

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THE 4TH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW

Dated 26th August, 1924.

The next SESSION of the ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE being the Fourth Session, will be held at Lucknow in the month of January, 1925, the exact dates of which will be communicated later on. This Session is to be held for the purpose, *inter alia*, of devising ways and means for determining a course of instruction in Indian Music which will both satisfy the Modern standards of Scientific Tution and ensure a tolerably competent knowledge of the Science and Art. This question will entail the consideration of all questions ancillary thereto, which will be discussed in Conference by members from all parts of India. During the Session of the Conference, practical artists of note will give performances in Vocal and Instrumental Music with a view to place before the Conference the present state of the Art. Intending visitors should notify their intention to attend the conference to the GENERAL SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW, by the 15th of December, 1924, in order to enable him to make the necessary arrangements.

The following list shows some of the subjects, which will be discussed at the Conference, and persons intending to take part in the deliberations are invited to send their suggestions in the form of Written Article, not later than 10th December, 1924, to the General Secretary of the Conference. A certain number of specially gifted Theorists and Artists will be invited at the expense of the Conference. Persons intending to take advantage of this concession should correspond with the General Secretary, stating their qualifications.

LIST.

1. The principles and procedure of determining the Vadi, Samvadi, Anuvadi and Vivadi Swaras. Explanation of their functional activities in the Ragas and Ragnis of Indian Music.
2. Principles underlying the practice of assigning seasons and times to the Ragas and Ragnis. Their suitability otherwise to Modern Ragas.
3. The Ragas and their Rasas. Examination of the present state of music from the point of view of Rasas.
4. The Art of dancing, ancient and modern.
5. The system of notation best suited to Indian Music as sung and played today.
6. The distinguishing features (such as Aroha, Avaroha, Vadi, Samvadi, Vivadi etc.), of the Ragas falling under the following groups.
   1. Bilawal.
   2. Mallar.
   3. Kanara.
   4. Todi.
7. The Laws governing the Music compositions of the present day.
8. Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Tala systems.
9. The methods of teaching Music in our Schools and Colleges.
10. The necessity or otherwise of a well conducted Music Journal. The best method of conducting it, etc.
11. The desirability or feasibility of effecting a fusion of the Northern and the Southern Music Systems.
12. The best method of preserving the Art now available in the Country.
13. The scheme for popularising education in Indian Music.
14. The Musical Instruments of India and their relative adaptability to Modern requirements.
15. The Ancient and the Modern Shruties. Their distribution among the modern Ragas. The proper methods of their determination and distribution.
16. Development of Indian Music in the Courts of the Emperors and Princes and Chiefs of India, with special reference to the careers and attainments of Haridas Swami, Tansen, Gopal Nayak, Tayagraj and other eminent musicians. The effect of foreign influence on the Music of this Country if any.

N.B.—If the writers of these articles cannot for any reason attend at the Session of the Conference, their articles will nevertheless be given due consideration at the discussion of these questions.

The public are well aware of the prevailing diversity of opinion as to the mode of singing of even the most common and well known Ragas. With a view to introduce uniformity of definition, the standardising of the definitions of the Ragas was taken in hand at the Second Session of the Conference at Delhi in 1918. This work of standardising the Ragas definitions will be continued at the present Session of the Conference with the help of the distinguished and well known expert artists who are coming to the Conference.

It is needless to point out here the importance of the work which the Conference is doing and it is expected that all Music Lovers of the Country will attend it and all will help the Committee to make it a great success. Persons who have made special study of the subject or have useful suggestions to make are most cordially invited to give to the movement the benefit of their knowledge and experience and thereby help forward the great and sacred cause of Music.

RAI UMANATH BALI,
General Secretary,
All-India Music Conference.

SANITARY & SCIENTIFIC
EXHIBITION.

The All India Maternity, Child Welfare, Sanitary, Scientific and Indigenous Drugs Exhibition of the All India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held at Agra in December, 1924. For particulars, please write to Dr. Shyama Shanker Shukla, Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Bailanganj, Agra, and for Indigenous Drugs write to

Dr. KUNJ BEHARI LAL VERMA,
Editor, Indian Medical Journal, Meerut.

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GULBARGA RIOTS.

HUBLI HINDUS APPEAL TO MAHATMA

(From our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Sept. 18.

Yesterday representatives of various Hindu communities met to consider the Gulburga riots and the general question of Hindu Muslim unity. They have unanimously sent the letter given below to Mahatmaji, and decided to await his reply. The letter reads:—

Sir,—We beg to take the liberty of sending Mr. Minjappa Hardekar, who has been to Gulbarga to inform himself personally of the recent riot to discuss with you on our behalf the following two points, and to get the necessary advice thereon:—(1) The present tension between the Hindus and Mussalmans in India and the ways and means for the easing or removal of the same in order to avoid the occurrence of such riots as have happened at Gulbarga and other places. (2) the Commission of Inquiry now sitting at Gulbarga does not seem to inspire confidence among the Hindus and it is apprehended that Hindus are not likely to get justice. Your advice is, therefore, solicited for suggesting the ways and means as to how justice may be secured for the Hindus as it is further apprehended that if Hindus fail to get adequate justice, their feelings are likely to be still more exasperated and the solution of the general question of Hindu-Moslem tension may be rendered more difficult.

We beg to remain, Sir,
Yours truly,
(Sd.) A. B.

Lathe, S. V. Kowjalgi, Karand Sadashivrao, W.B. Bellangadi, S. B. Hiremath, B.R. Chikkodi, B.M. Kadkoli, S.B. Wali, Gangadhar B. Deshpande, Siddaramappa D. Pawate, C. S. Shirhatti, B.B. Potgar, C.V. Hotti, M.B. Kabcor, R.K. Shevade, C.S. Kempanavar.

'AT HOME' AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

SWARAJISTS ABSENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Viceroy and Lady Reading gave a large afternoon "At-Home" at Viceregal Lodge which lasted for over two hours yesterday evening. Many members of the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the Officials of the Government of India were present besides many Indian gentlemen. Lord and Lady Reading had numerous conversations with their guests. The Governor of the Punjab and the Commander-in-Chief were among those present, but the members of the Swaraj Party were noticeable by their absence.

IMPERIAL BANK CASE,

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

Purshotam Mudaliyar, general manager of the late firm of the first accused in the Imperial Bank case was cross examined by Mr. Chaudhuri. Witness stated that the firm was an old one. In 1922 trade conditions were rather bad in Madras, but still the firm had been doing considerable business. The first accused had considerable properties of his own and his business was worth about fifteen lakhs. The crash came on suddenly and when it came on the outstandings of the firm due from the other merchants amounted to about six lakhs. If the firm had been allowed to go on the first accused would have been able to meet all the liabilities. Since the crash the first accused denuded himself of practically everything he had. The first accused's mother and sister also did the same. Since then the first accused was living on the charity of his friends and relations. The witness identified the entries in the books regarding loans paid to approver Ramachandriah. The books of the first accused had been regularly kept prior to the crash, but not so after that.

Dorasami Iyengar, head ledger keper, Imperial Bank, was then cross examined by Mr. Chaudhuri. Witness was given a slip of paper containing the name of a firm which to avoid publicity the counsel called 'M' and asked if in the case of that firm, an extremely respectable firm in Madras, witness passed overdraft cheques without entering them in the referred book. Witness said that he did so always previously ascertaining, according to the rules, that cover could be forthcoming for the amounts.

Nagaratna Pillai, partner in the firm of the first accused spoke to having issued blank cheques at the instance of the first accused which were handed over to the clerks in the office. He said he did not know what happened to them subsequently. Cross examined, the witness denied that he was a partner in the sense that he was liable to any losses and added that he bore no ill feeling against the first accused because the official assignee had called on him to pay the liabilities of the firm.

Mr. C. R. Hill, acting chief accountant in the Imperial Bank at the time of the detection of the fraud, explained in his examination-in-chief the method adopted in dealing with overdrafts. Cross examined by Mr. Chaudhuri the witness admitted that since the detection of the fraud it had been found out that this irregularity of sanctioning uncleared cheques without entry in the referred book had become a regular practice even in the accounts of people of undoubted respectability. An anonymous petition received by the bank showed that in November 1922 these irregularities existed in the bank and a careful scrutiny would have rectified the mistakes. He could not say what the object of the bank was in introducing this anonymous letter in the case. It was his duty to see that any particular amount was not overdrawn beyond cover. The check he made was a check against error and not against fraud.

After examining one more witness the court rose for the day.

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE,

HON. MR. DEHELVI AT SURAT.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 16.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Minister of Excise and Forest met the members of "The Surat District Co-Operative Bank" "The Surat Peoples Co-Operative Bank" and "The Central Co-Operative Institute" (Surat Branch), in the office of The Peoples' Bank in company of Mr. Madan Registrar of Co-Operative Societies yesterday (Monday). The Chairman of the three institutions above-named presented him with addresses. After the addresses were read, the Hon. Minister replied to each of them in order. He promised to look into the question as to how the agriculture and the Co-operative Dpts. be co-ordinated for further development of agriculture. He agreed that it was quite proper that Gujarat should have a separate agriculture expert and promised to see that that was done if the results of the experiments being made in the central Division proved favourable. He further promised to see what could be done to induce The Imperial Bank to give interest on Current Deposits made in the Bank by other Co-Operative Banks.

Speaking on the address of the Peoples' Co-Operative Bank he said, it was rather difficult to remit the stamp duty on cheques above Rs. 20 drawn by individual members of Co-Operative Societies. But he said that something could be done to induce the Imperial Bank to credit cheques of Co-Operative Banks at par to the extent of Rs. 5,000 per day. He further said that he could not hold out any hope for making the savings of members of Co-Operative Societies effected under the Compulsory Cumulative Savings scheme, free from attachment in execution of civil Court decrees. Lastly refering to the address of the Surat Branch of the Central Co-Operative Institute, he thought that their demand to have the rules under the Co-Operative Bill first submitted and discussed at Divisional Conference by members engaged in the movement before they were made by Government was a reasonable one and would receive sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government.

He thanked the members of all the three institutions heartily for their cordial greetings and wished them success.

AT BROACH.

(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, Sept 16.

The Honourable Minister Mr. Dehlavi visited the Gujarat Branch of the Bombay Central Co-Operative Institute at Broach on Monday (the 15th instant) at 5 p.m. in company with the Registrar Mr. Madan and the Collector Mr. Hardhekar.

The Chairman of the branch Rao Bahadur A. U. Malji in heartily welcoming the Minister gave a succinct account of the useful work the Gujarat Branch had done during the current year and said that the number of member societies affiliated to the Branch was 528, and that of individual Members was 268.—2. Life Members, 2. Associates of the First Class, 11 of the Second Class 6 of the third class and 247. ordinary members; the Branch has three District branches at Ahmedabad, Surat, and Godhra and 2. Taluka Sub-Branches at Jambusar and Ankleswar. The Chairman added that a divisional Conference at Ahmedabad and 4. Taluka Conferences were held, 9. Public lectures at central towns in the division delivered. 16. Training classes for Members of the Managing Bodies of rural societies and 3. Training classes for Secretaries of Societies were arranged. At certain centres magic lantern slides were also shown, and that the vernacular Co-Operative monthly magazine was regularly published. The report of the economic enquiry said Rao Bahadur Malji, in the Pardi Taluka of the Surat district by the committee appointed by the Branch with Rao Shaheb Dadubhai P. Desai as Chairman was now awaited. The visits paid by the members of the Managing Committee to some badly managed societies during the year was also referred to.

Rao Bahadur Malji then requested the Honourable Minister to bring about greater Co-ordination between the Co-Operative and the Agricultural departments. In concluding, the Chairman emphasised the fact that the Branch required the large funds for carrying on propagandist work and that the Branch every year fell short of some amount in order to make the two ends meet in its Balance Sheets and suggested that some grants ear-marked for the supervision of societies should be made by Government in order that the Institute may be enabled to take up supervision work in right-earnest.

The Honourable Minister in reply congratulated Rao Bahadur Malji and the Members of the Managing Committee for the useful work they were doing by training the Managers of the Societies which was the real nation building work that the Country required in the uplift of its people. He expressed great satisfaction at the self-reliance which some societies were showing and remarked that Non-Co-operation as he understood was nothing more than to become self-reliant. The Hon'ble Mr. Dehlavi said that he as Minister with his two colleagues the Registrar and the Director of Agriculture would see that the two departments worked hand in hand and the differences if any were minimised as far as possible.

With regard to the Pardi Economic Enquiry Mr. Dehlavi observed that he was glad that this work was taken up by the Non-official members, as such detailed inquiries of limited tracts relable data for further work and development.

As regards the increase of grant the Hon. Minister assured the Branch that he would see what additional grants could be secured for propagandist and supervision work, when the next budget was prepared.

In conclusion, the Mon. Minister expressed his great satisfaction for the members present having realized their duties and rendering yeomen service to the country and exhorted them to continue to do their work as they had hitherto been doing and thanked them for the hearty welcome they had accorded to him.

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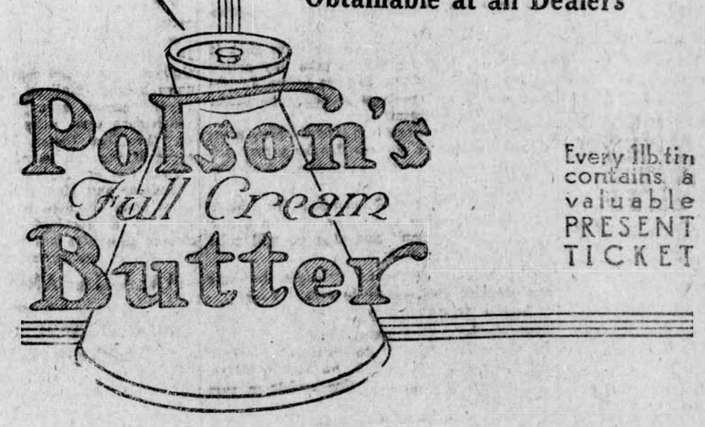

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(Associated Press.)

MADARAS, Sept 18.

According to the Travancore correspondent of the "Madras Mail" it is understood that those responsible for the Indian Section of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley are not in favour of extending the period of show beyond November, and that the various provinces and States in India have begun to close down so as to enable the Special Officers to leave London before the end of November or the beginning of December.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

SHILLONG, Sept. 18.

In the Assam Legislative Council a resolution recommending the abolition of the Divisional Commissionership in Assam was carried. The official members abstained from voting. The mover of the resolution said that the Finance Department should not provide for those posts in the next year's budget and Mr. A.W. Botham on behalf of Government said that the matter was under consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State and the Assam Government could not express an opinion on it.

PROSECUTION OF EDITOR OF "LAHAUL"

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

Mr Bismil, Editor of "Lahaul" of Kaanki is being tried, under Section 153 A Indian Penal Code, in the Court of Lala Radha Kishan, Additional District Magistrate, Gujranwala. The Court framed a charge against accused on 15th September. The accused, it is alleged, submitted an application expressing regret to Government, but it was refused.

Jodhpur, message of September 18th says booking of all public traffic to stations on the Bikaner-Kalayat Branch will be resumed from 20th instant.—(A. P.)

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TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is over a month since the sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council held at Poona finished its work, and hence I am rather surprised to find that certain resolutions passed in the said sessions and accepted by the Government have not been given effect to as yet. One of such resolutions moved by Mr. D. R. Patil, M.L.C. regarding "inquiry into grievances of the Ryots with regard to forest matters" which was accepted by the Government with a slight change is of grave public concern; and people interested in public welfare are watching the course the Government alopts with growing anxiety. The Government in accepting the above resolution has agreed to appoint a committee consisting of official and elected non-official members with a majority of the latter to hold an inquiry into the forest grievances of the ryots and suggest remedies for their redress. And although as I said above it is more than a month since the Government accepted the resolution, the personnel of the Committee to be appointtd is still not announced.

But I apprehend the delay in doing so may be due to the fact that among the members of the local Legislature there are very few who have a hold over the subject of Forest which is of vital importance, and therefore presumably, the Government of Bombay might be in a state of perplexity regarding the selection of the personnel of the Committee.

I may be allowed to say, Sir, that after having gone through the interpellations and speeches, and resolutions of the last two sessions of the Local Legislature very carefully, I have found none except some three or four of the elected members taking any interest in the forest affairs or seeing to have any insight in the subject. If unfortunately any of those members who have, it seems, practically nothing to do with the forest work are appointed, the money spent after the working of the Committee would be practically wasted. It is, therefore necessary for the Government to appoint in the Committee those members who have really a grasp of the subject and who have personally known and seen the troubles and grievances of the public. It is evident to me and would be so to all from the proceedings of the last two sessions of the Council that Mr. Karkee, M.L.C., of Dharwad, Mr. Mukadam, M.L.C., of Panchmahals and Rao Saheb Desai of Kaira have amongst the elected members taken greater interest in forest matters than any others; and as the personnel of the Committee has not been announced as yet, I may be partonet if I suggest to the Government of Bombay to include these members of the Legislative Council in the Forest Committee. If this be done, the real object of the resolution, will, I have reasons to believe, be achieved to a greater extent, I understand, from the readiness shown by the Government in accepting this resolution, that it is really desirous to redress the grievances of the public, and to act according to its desire, it is highly incumbent upon the Government to place the three members whose names I have suggested—and which I am confident will be welcomed by the public—on the Committee with others.—Yours etc.,

A. P.

SOLICITORS BILL CLERKS ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following in your to-morrow's issue.

Refering to the Report of the Social Gathering of the above Association and the explanation of Mr. Rele, solicitor, published in the issues of "The Chronicle" of the 11th and13th instant reppectively I regret the appearance of the statement therein regarding the incompetency of the staff of the Taxing Office as the same was never meant by Mr. Rele.—Yours, etc.,

NAROTAMDAS CHHABILDAS
Ex-President,
Bill Clerks' Association.
Kika Street, Agakhan's Chawl,
Bombay No. 2. Sept. 15.

PENSION TO HEIRS OF C. I. D. SUPERINTENDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept 17.

The heirs of the late Mr. Azeezullah Sahib, Superintendent C. I. D., the Nizam's police who was killed in the recent Gulbarga riots have been granted a pension equal to the full salary the deceased was drawing at the time of his death.

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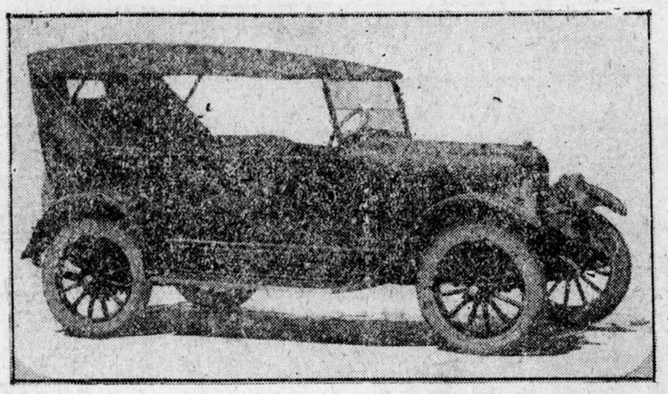

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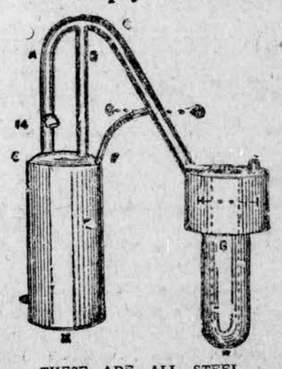

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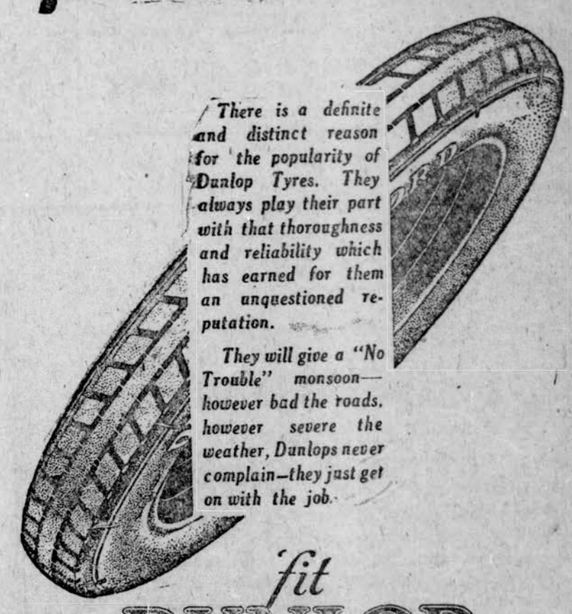

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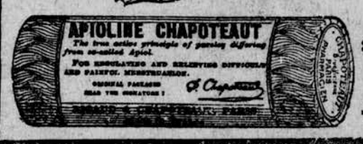

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